The Weekly Post.

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RURAL CUBA.

Glories of Tropical Scenery and Shifts of Tropical Agriculture.

Country Cuba as Seen Between Havana and Matanzas.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

HAVANA, March 5, 1884.—You have been enjoying or enduring the rush and glare of Havana by day and night, and wonder to yourself what aspects nature assumes in the rural districts, and what is the general contour and character of the country places, and you resolve to take a trip out upon the Island. One of the two thousand cabs that are perpetually whirling and dashing through the narrow streets and along the wider plazas, is brought into requisition, and after your interpreter has explained to the driver in Spanish exactly where you wish to go and exactly what you are to pay in Cuban money, he whips up his little, tough, stalwart Cuban horse, and in about twenty minutes deposits you by the gates at the entrance to the Ferry. Your interpreter has ridden by the driver along with you, and after informing you that the ferriage is twenty cents, which entitles you to cross for a month, he takes you to the ticket office of the railway, where you are told that at that hour in the morning the fare to Matanzas is two dollars and eighty cents, but that a round trip ticket can be purchased for three dollars. You had contemplated returning by another route, but as a matter of self-defense you accept the round trip ticket.

You enter the ferry boat, your interpreter disappears, and, with the exception of your single traveling companion, in all that vast and motley crowd,

YOU HEAR NOT ONE WORD OF ENGLISH.

The men and women, black and yellow and tawny, the citizens and countrymen and peons, all wear a cold and stolid aspect, and are every one bent on some personal errand. They look on you with an entirely indifferent air, in which curiosity has even ceased to mingle. The gross Cuban negresses are smoking their cigars and shading their features, in imitation of the Havana ladies, by a narrow strip of veiling thrown over the top and back part of the head; the slaves have set down their bundles, plethoric with some unknown quantity; the colored dude, with his cane of bamboo, his thin trousers of spotless white, and his lofty, superior air, gives his toiling and sweltering countrymen a wide berth; and the Spanish soldiers, everywhere seen and everywhere moving as if on some mysterious mission, finally take their station upon the train, without whom it could not pass from the station, and the outward indications now point to an early departure.

The ferry-boat, built in the North, in exact imitation of the Brooklyn ferries, has landed you at Regla, the "Coney Island" of Havana. In that great amphitheater, just beyond the thirty immense ware-houses, is the bull-ring, where, on Sabbath afternoon, the city pours its population to witness that delectable amusement called the Spanish bull-fight. I was told, however, that from pious considerations, no doubt, the practice was suspended during Lent.

ON A CUBAN RAILWAY.

Presently an angular mummified negro, who had been frequently passing through the train and making himself generally conspicuous, rings a dinner-bell which he holds in his hand, and this is the signal to leave. You might have imagined that this bell-man was connected with the station, and not a part of the apparatus of the train; but that is an error—and at every station thereafter, when the dinner-bell rang on the platform at the rear end of the train, the engineer always obeyed the signal.

The train carries three classes of passengers, the third class in front and the first class in the rear. The only difference is in the seating of the car, there being no cushions on the second and third class, and no backs on the seats of the latter.

The road is narrow-gauge, but it moves rapidly enough, and there are no vexatious delays. Many of the stations are fenced in with barbed wire, so that if any one wishing to defraud the railroad company, passes out at the wrong station, or having purchased a ticket for a certain place to which there is cheap fare, tries to get off where the fare is dear, he can be certainly detected. The regulation of the rates, I think, depends perhaps upon the opposition the road may have, and the rates are strangely unjust. It is cheaper, for instance, to buy a ticket through to Havana, then it is to purchase one to a certain point not quite half-way. It may be possible, too, that the road discriminates against certain points, as such a thing as that has been known even in the States.

CUBAN AGRICULTURE.

Within a few miles of Havana the land is almost entirely employed in the cultivation of garden products, and yams, and sweet potatoes, and beans of every variety, together with many vegetables peculiar to the tropics, are seen growing side by side and in every stage of development. Indeed, this latter feature strikes you in everything that grows; for on one patch of ground you see the plowman turning up the soil, in the next the seed are just being put in the ground, in the next the product is green, and in the fourth it is being harvested. This was seen in a marked manner in the raising of sugar-cane; and the cane, from an inch high to its full development, was not an unusual sight.

You have sometimes thought you understood the meaning of the word patience; but when you have witnessed the operations of a Cuban plowman, when you have seen the weary, measured movements of his oxen, when you have noted the sublime indifference the average Cuban ox manifests toward the goad, and how deliberately he makes his turn at the end of the furrow, you will confess that you find the word invested with a new significance. But I imagine that the fault is not wholly with the ox, slow as he is; that system of slavery that has cursed Cuba with a bitter curse, and the languor arising from the climate, and noticeable in all hot countries, may have much to do with the apparent torpidity of both man and beast.

And then the plow is of the most primitive workmanship. The children of Israel, when tilling the lands of Goshen in Egypt, doubtless gave the model for it. A crooked stick or beam, shod at the lower extremity with a small piece of iron shaped like a steel-pen, and one other beam for a handle is what it is. It goes burrowing along in the earth, choking up every five minutes, and leaves a so-called furrow strongly suggestive of the unsolicited labor of half-a-dozen West Virginian hogs; but the man is tickling that Cuban plantation with a steel-pen point that it may laugh with a glorious harvest.

The country is rolling, much like the prairies of the West. Afar, on the right, arise the rocky and lofty formations called the Highlands, those land marks that led Christopher Columbus to the discovery of this island. As you penetrate into the country you get nearer to these mountains, and before you reach Matanzas pass through their outcropping spurs. The distance between Havana and Matanzas is eighty-five kilometers, which reduced to English miles would make about sixty. There are but few towns or villages along the route, and the stations are mostly those which appertain to some sugar plantation. Occasionally a little village may be seen nestling under the palms, usually clustered around some Catholic church.

THE GLORY OF TROPICAL SCENERY.

Ten miles or less from Havana you see the country in all its rural glory. The one grand, distinguishing feature of the landscape is the invariable presence of the palm-tree—the date-palm, and the cocoa-palm, along with other varieties. The sight of a forest of these trees once beheld cannot readily be forgotten. There they stand, full against the sky, not unlike the palmetto of the Southern States, but sole monarchs of the forest. Their smooth, grayish-white trunks rise sixty or eighty feet without a branch, then there is a little tuft of short feathery leaves, in which grows a kind of nut often expressed into the palm-oil of commerce or given to the swine as a valuable food; then a green, smooth surface for ten feet or more, from which the bark is obtained for the covering of the houses; and the whole is surmounted by long feathery leaves, which are swayed to and fro by the wind, and which oftentimes afford the only shade, though scanty, that is enjoyed by man or beast.

RURAL BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE.

There are no stables or barns in Cuba; the weather is so equable that there is no necessity for this kind of shelter. Hence, the cattle and horses and goats occupy the open fields, but are almost always tethered. They are allowed to graze within a circumscribed limit, and they have become so accustomed to this method that they make no attempt to secure a larger freedom. There are no fences, either; a certain strong and many branched plant, somewhat of a cross between the Spanish Bayonet and the cactus, popularly known as the "Rat Pine," is used as a hedge, and it is said to be more successful than barbed wire in resisting the encroachments of cattle.

The houses of Cuba are of the most disappointing character. With rare exceptions they are simply cabins, without out-houses of any kind whatever, and not even a hay-stack to relieve the scene. They are scarcely ever two-storied, are constructed without a nail, and the palm-tree furnishes nearly all the materials of which they are composed. The sides are built of the bark, the roof of the long feathery leaves, and the posts of the body of the tree. Chimneys and windowglass are not used in the dwellings, and the front doorway usually stands open night and day. The uniformity of the temperature already referred to, which is about 84 degrees in winter and 86 in summer, renders any protection against the weather a superfluous work. But there are some beautiful houses. On the great plantations, owned by Spanish grandees, you will occasionally see a handsome villa; but these are the exceptions rather than the rule.

ABOUT THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

These sugar plantations, many of which employ more than five hundred slaves and paid laborers, do not now represent the wealth of former days. Sugar-making in Cuba at the present time is very unprofitable. This results from the excessive taxes which the Spanish Government levies, and from the high price of labor as compared with former times. Many of the plantations have been completely abandoned, and the land has been turned to other uses. The tall chimneys of the sugar-works stand smokeless and lonely, the press-houses are deserted, and the cane-fields are now pasture-lands. Some of the largest sugar exporters have recently failed, one to the extent of two millions of dollars, and the owner of a plantation, whose yield this year was five thousand hogsheads of sugar, said he expected to return the proceeds of four thousand of these to the state. The engineer of Whittaker's plantation, a beautiful estate which lay along our route, told me that although the owner employed the costliest and most modern machinery, and conducted everything on the most economic principles, he questioned whether it yielded a return of two per cent. on the investment.

You hoped to see great orange-groves but have only seen an orchard occasionally, and then not in the thriftiest condition. And so you may have been disappointed in the growth of pine-apples and lemons and bananas, for these seem to be raised only in quantities necessary for home consumption. The oranges, too, are not equal in size or flavor to the Indian River oranges of Florida, and the bananas, which are generally relegated to some gully or swamp edge, are by no means the equivalent of those brought to the United States. Cornfields there are; but these thin and feeble stalks, sometimes scarcely rising above the dignity or stature of ordinary broom-corn, would put an American farmer to the blush. But with this exception, perhaps, all the products raised here attain their fullest perfection, and the tobacco acquires a flavor and excellence exceeded by no other country. But here we are at Matanzas, and we purposed to write, not of the city, but only of the country.

W. B. W.

BEECHER ON IRELAND.

A Characteristic Speech Made at the Banquet of the Sons of St. Patrick.

The centennial anniversary of the organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was celebrated Monday evening at the Hotel Brunswick, New York. Mr. Beecher was called on to respond to the toast, "Ireland." The reverend gentleman, after a few preliminary remarks, said:

I do not know but that you mistook me for an Irishman. I have looked into that matter seriously. I think the foundation stock from which I came was English unless it was Jewish. The name is Jewish, but I cannot place them. We come from Kent county, England. I find also that there is an infusion of Welsh blood, and last of all I find there is a stream of Scotch blood. Now if there had been one drop of Irish blood there would have been spontaneous combustion long ago. [Laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, if—to speak a little more seriously—the qualification of such a meeting as this is a very sincere admiration of the race, then I was the right man to be called. (Applause.) For, with some abatement, I do admire the Irish. I bemoan the fate of that beautiful Island of the Sea. But did you ever think that fruit trees never eat their own apples? Other hands pluck the fruit; they only bear it. Ireland raises men and all the world plucks them. As far back as the history of civilization goes, there is no nation who has earned a place in the history in whose councils, in whose armies, or on whose battlefields the Irish have not been found; and of all the nations of the earth none has profited so much by them as this nation. (Applause.) When I look at those who come over to America, and when I perceive how they work and toil, spending the least and wearing the least that they may set the stream of gold to flowing across the seas to father or mother, and to bring brother or sister to this side, I cannot sufficiently honor them. They do it because they have hearts that are deep and affections that are warm. Where do we find better citizens than in the children of the Irish? In coming to this country they are not accustomed to the ways of a constitutional Government like ours, and do not well understand all the secrets of liberty; but it is not their fault; they have been taught it at home, and if they do not learn how to vote it is not from want of practice. When I see gentlemen of good lineage and good blood come to this land willing to serve the people, to become Aldermen, or even to occupy offices, I cannot but honor their fidelity and patriotism to their new home. It is not for me, both a descendant of the English stock and also a real admirer of the English people, to indulge in unwarrantable reproach. I greatly admire many of the sterling qualities of the English people, but they are hard masters. (Applause.) They make large requisitions of themselves and more of their subjects. It was their then ignorance of how to manage colonial people that led to the War of Independence. The English were hard governors. I am not one of those who would believe that Ireland should not assume her measure of proper independence until she has presented such a face to England as that she should be made to feel that the liberty of Ireland was a necessity to Englishmen. Yet these things that are so offensive to every right-minded man, this use of dynamite in England, thinking you can make her submit, this destroying her depots and public buildings, and innocent population, meet with no sympathy all the world over. But where did the Irishman get the idea? It was not born there. All over the Continent of Europe to-day there are surging up from the bottom socialistic ideas which cannot meet the approbation of any right-thinking man. Yet, when I consider the oppression under which they have suffered, when I consider the Nihilistic doctrine and destroying elements, I heartly hate it; but when I consider a people left to right themselves by such means of violence, while I deplore it, I say they have a right to use whatever weapons their ignorance puts into their hands. Time and experience will teach them what they have learned in this land, that patience and brains are more mighty for reform than missiles are. We cannot perhaps analyze all the elements at work. We cannot certainly go into the historical and physiological ideas of this people; but there are certain facts which stands not very plainly, and one is, that the people of Ireland are and have been extremely miserable and unhappy. The Irishman is a successful man everywhere but in Ireland. (Applause.) Bring him where freedom and law reign and he is very little trouble. He may be when he is new to this land, but if he can avoid whisky and vote early and often in the course of ten or fifteen years he is as good a citizen as if he had been born here. (Laughter and applause.) In meeting you this evening I want not only to express my candid fellowship and good will to the Irish in America, but I want to express my profound sympathy with the Irish people in old Ireland itself. I am not born of Irish blood, but I am a man, and nowhere from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same shall oppression exist and I not be as priest and prophet and as advocate to the oppressed. (Great applause.)

How Chandler Got in the Cabinet.

[Washington Special.]

A story is told here of the secret influences which have brought about the appointment of William E. Chandler to the Cabinet. Jay Gould, it is said, is the man who procured his appointment, although the President knew nothing about Gould in the matter.

John Roach, who has employed Chandler for a number of years, was very anxious to have him in the Cabinet, in view of the inevitable reorganization of the navy. He thought of every way to reach Arthur, but some time elapsed before he found the means to carry his point. He has a pretty intimate acquaintance with Jay Gould and it was to Gould finally that he applied. When he called upon Gould to help him the latter said: "I don't see how I can help you; I have no acquaintance with Arthur."

"But," said Roach, "you have intimate business relations with the man who has more influence with Arthur than any other living man."

"Who is that?' asked Gould.

"Gov. Morgan," was the reply.

Gould instantly saw the point and mentioned that matter to Morgan. Morgan after listening to Gould's desires in the matter made a strong appeal to Arthur, and Chandler's appointment was secured, greatly to the surprise of the politicians, who never did know the exact influence brought to bear in his behalf.

WE call the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the *Golden Argosy* in this issue. The *Argosy* is one of the best publications of its class, and the offer by the reliable publishers is a liberal one.

"THE OLD TICKET."

West Virginia and Georgia Practically Unanimous for Tilden.

Blaine's Pestiferous Book Agents as Political Instrumentalities—Political Notes and Gossip.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., March 18.—With a view to ascertaining the Presidential preferences of leading Democrats, interviews were had to-day with about fifty prominent members of the party in this city, including all State, county and city officials and local leaders of the organization. The result showed a wonderful unanimity of feeling in favor of Tilden. His name was everywhere mentioned with the greatest enthusiasm, and probably 95 per cent. of the party here consider him the most available man. In fact, his is the only name mentioned as a first choice. When the others were referred to it was only because of a feeling that Tilden had at last realized his physical inability to stand the excitement and labor inseparable from a Presidential canvass, and would refuse to accept a nomination.

As illustrating the party sentiment, out of the entire number of State officials, clerks and attaches at the Capitol, not one could be found advocating any other than the New York statesman. Should circumstances, however, make another selection imperative, the majority of Tilden's friends expressed a decided preference for Randall, with the minority about equally divided between Hoadly, Payne and McDonald. Bayard was seldom mentioned. Jefferson Davis was enthusiastically boomed by one unregenerated Confederate. Beyond advocating the old ticket, there was little expression of opinion as to Vice President. Most of those interviewed had no personal preference and no name to suggest. General confidence was expressed in the ability of the Democracy to carry the State for the party nominee, except in the contingency of the issue being squarely and openly for Free Trade, in which event it was conceded that the Republicans would win.

WHAT A CANVASS OF GEORGIA'S LEADING DEMOCRATS SHOWS.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18.—From a canvass of the State, made by the *Constitution*, it is found that the demand for the nomination of Mr. Tilden is unprecedented for its unanimity, and the responses come from representative business men and politicians in every county and town in the State. Where dissent is expressed it is generally in towns, but the preferences of the country people are unanimous for Tilden. Senator Brown is quoted as saying that nothing but a positive declination by Tilden on the day the Convention meets can stop his nomination. Senator Colquitt says that Tilden will be nominated anyhow. Thomas Hardeman, Congressman-at-large, declares that death only will stop the nomination. Governor McDaniels says: "I think Mr. Tilden by all odds the strongest man that could be nominated." Judge Thomas J. Simmons, McDaniels' leading opponent for the Governship, and representing South Georgia sentiment, says: "We can carry the country with Tilden, and he should be nominated." Ex-Senator Miller, the leading light of the Independents, and candidate of that party for Senator if it ever should win, says: "Tilden is the strongest man and would surely lead to victory." Mr. H. J. Kimball, who is a Republican, says: "If Tilden is alive he will be nominated; that in turn means that he will be elected; if he lives he will be inaugurated on the 4th day of next March."

Among these preferences it is found that a great majority of the State Legislature is for the old ticket. The recent interview with Mr. Tilden is taken as a declaration that he is in good health and is not a candidate, but is willing to be forced to take office.

BLAINE AS A FICTION WRITER.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, formerly private Secretary to President Buchanan, writes to the *World* as follows: "If the accuracy of Mr. Blaine's statements yet to be given to the public, are not more manifest than those just published, the forthcoming work will have to be classed among fiction. There is not a word of truth in Mr. Blaine's statement that Mr. Buchanan prepared an answer to the South Carolina commissioners that was 'compromising to the honor of the Executive and perilous to the Union,' and that 'Judge Black took a decided and irrevocable stand against the President's decision.' The whole foundation for this insinuation is this: When the President prepared his reply he made use of some phraseology which Judge Black, his legal adviser, thought might be subject to misconstruction by the Secessionists, and he asked that it might be modified so as to clearly express what the President and Cabinet intended, because there was not the least disagreement between them. The President handed the draft to Judge Black to be worded unmistakably. This is the whole story and Judge Black never told the President he would resign. Under crushing difficulties the President and his Cabinet were striving to save the country and they had no substantial differences.

THE BLAINE BOOK AGENTS.

(N. Y. Times.)

The secret is out. The Blaine book is to be sold by subscription. At this moment book agents are canvassing the country for customers. Every one of these book agents is an emissary of Blaine. When we consider the pervasiveness, the omnipresence, and the persistence of the book agent, the mere statement of the fact that agents of Blaine's book are merely political emissaries in disguise should paralyze with a panic every other Presidential candidate. It is notorious that no man has yet been able to withstand the multifarious tactics of the book agent. With the timid he is truculent; with the defiant and brutal he is artful and seductive. He has been known to threaten life, and, in extreme cases, to forswear himself and all that he held sacred, in order to sell a book. An eminent Connecticut person, in his younger and poorer days, ascended a roof where a man was laying shingles and, kicking over the ladder, vowed that neither he nor his victim should go down alive until a copy of his book was sold. In the hands of a few hundred thousand book agents of this temper the political fortunes of any candidate are secure. At this very hour countless hordes of book agents, while professedly securing subscribers to Blaine's book, are penetrating the homes and hearts of our fellow-citizens. They are turned back by neither flood, fire, pestilence nor shotgun. They dare everything and fear nothing. They swarm throughout the land like the seventeen-year locusts or the Colorado beetle. But they carry Blaine with them. Let other candidates hear the news and put away as useless their booms, their private and confidential circulars, and their reluctant consent to put themselves in the hands of their friends.

PAYNE AND SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The discussion of Payne, as the probable choice of the Democratic Convention, is bringing Senator Sherman strongly to the front. If the Republicans were convinced that the Democrats would nominate Payne, they would unquestionably seek the man most certain to carry Ohio. Sherman's nomination would, it is said, not only insure Ohio against loss, but no candidate, excepting Mr. Blaine, would be stronger in New York.

PERRY WANTS TILDEN.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, March 18.—The Perry County Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and declared unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice President. H. O. Orris, D. M. Sheibly and John K. Blattenberger were elected as delegates to the State Convention.

BUTLER FOR RANDALL.

BUTLER, PA., March 18.—The Democratic County Committee of Butler met here to-day and elected J. L. Kelley, S. M. Marshall, J. F. Britain and W. A. Forquer as delegates to the State Convention. The Committee fixed June 16th as the day to hold the primary election. The Committee on Resolutions reported one in favor of a protective tariff, and indorsing Pattison's administration, which was adopted by the Committee. The Committee, by a fair majority, instructed the delegates for Samuel J. Randall for President. The minority were in favor of Samuel J. Tilden.

COMPTROLLER OF NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The Democratic joint caucus to-day renominated Andrew Jackson Smith for State Comptroller, and adjourned *sine die*. It will now be Smith or no one, or else Comptroller Anderson will hold over.

GRANT REPUDIATES ALL INTERVIEWS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—In a letter received from General Grant by one of his friends in this city, he denies the recently reported interview in regard to the forthcoming contest in Chicago being between Blaine and Arthur. He says: "I have had no interview with a correspondent since I have been at Old Point Comfort. I have not been interviewed by anybody."

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The Independent Republican State Convention assembled here this morning, with delegates representing half of the State. Hon. George H. Corliss was nominated for Governor, but it has not yet been announced whether he will accept. Adjourned till to-morrow.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MR. TILDEN'S DECLINATIONS.

(Baltimore Sun Special.)

In political circles here but little importance is attached to the positive declinations to become a candidate for President attributed to Mr. Tilden. There is no more idea that Mr. Tilden would decline the nomination for President if offered to him by the spontaneous action of the Democratic Convention than there is that General Sherman would, notwithstanding his repeated declarations, refuse the Republican nomination if offered to him. The instances where tendered crowns have been put behind by those offered have been so rare in all time as to justify the largest measure of incredulity as to assertions similar to those credited to Mr. Tilden and General Sherman. There is the strongest sentiment in the councils here of both parties that their National Conventions must not be made the arena for rival contentions of ambitious aspirants for the Presidency, but that literally and truly the nomination must seek the man. It is recognized by reason of the peculiar condition of affairs, particularly with reference to the divisions on the tariff which obtain in both parties, that the nominees of both must have as unexceptionable a personal and public record as possible. Hence the contingency is quite likely to arise to which no man who receives the nomination could feel justified in declining it.

Brazilian Pebble Eye-Glasses.

The transparent and colorless rock crystal, used instead of glass in eye-glasses and spectacles, and which comes principally from Brazil, is held in high repute where the best glasses are wanted. It comes in rough looking lumps, but each has one section of the surface cleansed and polished so the purchaser can see what he buys. These lumps are cut up by fine rotary saws, running at a high speed, and most of such work is done in Scotland, where pebbles of this kind were first obtained and the machinery for manufacturing them contrived. A great deal of the finishing of the rough lenses for oculists in all parts of the world is done in Paris. They are ground down to the requisite dimensions by steel disks, and then polished by means of sand, diamond dust, and a substance called rouge; that is, the lenses for ordinary use. There are cases of defective sight where in fitting with glass spectacles several layers of glass have to be melted together and ground down again to produce the desired focus for the particular case. Lenses of that kind are very expensive, but then they are actually invaluable to the wearer, who possibly could not do without them.

Any peddler of an average intelligence can sell you a pair of spectacles which, upon the first instance, would suit your eyes well; but it takes a good knowledge of the eye and its defects to fit you with a pair of glasses that will really benefit you, and what is more, do you no harm. There is a good deal of harm done by the injudicious wearing of glasses. Then, of course, there are people who don't know what they want, or have no use for glasses, like that fellow in the old German story, who could not be suited by any optician because—he couldn't read at all.

Mrs. Mackay in Another Trouble.

(London Truth.)

Mrs. Mackay has disgusted all right-thinking persons in Paris by appearing in a dress of white velvet, trimmed all over with the wings of robin redbreasts; and to complete this barbaric toilet, her shoes, of red velvet, were entirely covered with the toes of the little robins. The dress is made in the princesse shape, with a Watteau back, and a comet train of portentous length, and the corsage is flagrantly decollette and is bordered with red feathers, with which all the train is edged.

STATE POLITICS.

Delegates at Large, and Probable Adieu of the Allentown Convention.

Secretary Stenger on His Tilden Interview and Mr. Flower as a Formidable Candidate.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., March 16.—As the date of the Democratic State Convention approaches there is a noticeable crystallization of policy and purpose among the leading party men. Thomas Collins, the famous railroad contractor, has entered the lists as a candidate for delegate-at-large, and it looks now as if he would score a success. He lives in Centre county, could have had the delegates from Cambria and Luzerne instructed for him, and though he has protested against it, those from Columbia are likely to receive instructions for him. Schuylkill county will vote for him, and he has more devoted friends in the Philadelphia delegation than any Philadelphian. "Are you a candidate?" I said to him the other day as he got off the train here to meet Mr. Sayre, President of the South Pennsylvania railroad. "Yes; and I'm going to be elected," he replied. He generally has his own way in matters of that kind, for everybody seems to recognize that his energy is irresistible, and it might as well be set down that he will be one of the fellows.

POLITICS IN THE MOUNTAIN COUNTIES.

E. P. Kerr, of Bedford, was in town today. "Are there any new developments in politics in the mountain counties?" I asked him. "There is a noticeable predilection for the old ticket, but the recent publication of the Atlanta *Constitution* interview with him indicates that Tilden is out of the question." "Is there any disposition to instruct for Randall?" was the next inquiry. "I think not much," he said, and then reflectively added, "The ex-Speaker is thought well of in Bedford county, and his nomination would give satisfaction, but our people are disinclined to instructions." "Have you any views to give away in reference to the delegation to the Presidential Convention?" "I have a clearly defined idea in reference to that matter, but don't care to set it up as a guide for the party." "Well, then, as a Democrat in the ranks, give me your idea," I persisted. "The six delegates-at-large should be the biggest and best men in the party. They should comprise a half dozen men whose names in the Convention would stand relatively among the delegates as Pennsylvania stands among the States. With such a delegation acting in unison the State would assume her old place in the councils of the party and be a controlling power in the Convention. I could name such a delegation as would attract attention and command respect from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I would name Samuel J. Randall and Franklin B. Gowen from the east, Benjamin F. Meyers and Thomas Collins from the centre, and James P. Barr and William A. Wallace from the west. Those names, with proper district delegates to sustain them, would be able to make the State felt. I want to hear Gowen make a speech in that Convention," he concluded and slipped away.

SECRETARY STENGER'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. TILDEN.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Stenger and Attorney General Cassidy were in New York all last week. The Secretary was in his office yesterday for the first time during the week, and he had his hands full of business and his desk strewn with papers. I met him to-day. He refers to politics reluctantly on Sunday. Did you see Governor Tilden while you were in the city?" I asked. "Yes," he replied. "During the investigation by the Potter Congressional Committee relations were established between Mr. Tilden and myself on account of which I always call to see him when in New York."

"Have you seen the alleged interview with him obtained by one of the editors of the Atlanta *Constitution*?"

"Yes, I have seen it since my visit to Mr. Tilden."

"Does it correctly represent the distinguished gentleman in his physical condition and political relations?"

"I think it does," he replied. "Physically, Mr. Tilden is very much broken, and presents a painful appearance. I had not seen him for more than two years, and was surprised at the great change that has come upon him. Then he was full, plump and vigorous. Now he is wasted away, completely emaciated. He seems to suffer bodily pain, his hands shake so violently that he is compelled to hold to the table before him, and his clothing hangs loosely on his person. He is able to walk, but evidently he lacks confidence in his powers, for wherever he goes the servants follow at a respectful distance as if in anticipation that their services might be called into requisition at any movement."

"Did he refer, Mr. Secretary, to his political purposes or state his attitude in regard to the Presidency to you, as he seems to have done to the Southern journalist?"

"Yes. I remember that he used the exact language attributed to him in one point. In alluding to the great wrong of 1877, and its reparation he said 'too late.' I heard this with pain, for I was and am reluctant to give up the idea of seeing Mr. Tilden again elected to and assuming the duties of the great office. But in view of his physical condition I can see the hopelessness of ever attaining that end."

The Secretary then reverted to politics of the present; said he had seen Mr. Flower, "who is certainly a formidable candidate," and referred pleasantly to the harmony apparent in the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and dismissed the subject by turning his mind and hands to his official duties.

THE DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

It is not so clear that Mr. Harrity, of Philadelphia, will be elected delegate-at-large, as it seemed a few weeks ago. As new candidates appear in the field the old ones are jostled about more or less. There are only six to elect, and there are more than double that number of gentlemen willing to be elected. Some of them must be disappointed, and as Mr. Harrity is young, opinion cumulates that he can best afford to wait. A month ago he was elected a member of the Executive Committee by a nearly unanimous vote. In discussing the probabilities of the delegation there seemed to be the same unanimity in pointing to him. But then Mr. Gowen was not talked of, and Thomas Collins' name had not been canvassed.

The name of William M. Singerly, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia has recently been brought forward also with some earnestness. Singerly is very rich, very liberal and a royal good fellow. His paper isn't always Simon pure in its politics, and it is known that he kicks vigorously occasionally himself, but when he is right he is a host, and if he should get it into his head to be a candidate, the probabilities are he would make a lively canvass for the support of the Philadelphia delegation. Then if Kerr's idea of electing Randall and Gowen should take possession of the Convention there would be a disproportion of Philadelphiaism in the Convention, and some of them would have to go down. Of course it would depend largely on the city itself which of the aspirants would fall, but it is morally certain that some of them would.

MR. BLAINE'S BOOK.

The publication of advance sheets of Blaine's forthcoming book has been the fruitful topic of conversation among politicians here during the last two days. It is universally voted that Blaine has a great head for contriving advantages to Blaine. This will add a little more fuel to the fire that steams up his boom. Even his friends admit, however, that this is likely to prove a boomerang. He is inaccurate, illogical and slip-shod, and it is not improbable that some one who has the leisure will take the trouble to riddle the advance Tenth chapter of his political fulminations in a lively way. If Judge Black were living what a pleasing task that would be to him. It is worthy of note, however, that Blaine always reckons on the right time. His celebrated sunstroke act was as opportune in the matter of time as this.

BRING ON FOREIGN NAVIES.

A Gun Which is Calculated to Smash the Thunderer at First Fire.

(New York Sun of Tuesday.)

A machine that looked like a 40-foot brass pipe mounted on a steel girder such as lie on the elevated railroad pillars, rested in the centre of the machine shop of the Delamater Iron Works yesterday. The machine is the barrel and carriage of the new four-inch dynamite pneumatic gun, which, when completed, is expected to sink, on occasion, the largest man-of-war afloat and annihilate its crew. The gun is constructed of brass and steel, fitted in the most accurate manner at the joints, and capable of sustaining a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. It weighs but a ton, and may be carried by a small gunboat.

The projectile is nothing more nor less than a dynamite cartride encased in soft metal within a shell of brass and fitted with a wooden tail. It weighs about 100 pounds.

The soft metal filling protects the dynamite from ordinary accidents. But when the projectile, flying at speed, strikes, head on, against a resisting surface, a hard metal pin imbedded in the soft metal and not touching the dynamite, is forced into the fulminate at the head of the cartridge and discharges the dynamite.

In order that wind currents may not interfere in the precision of the firing, the centre of gravity is near the forward end of the projectile. The wooden tail acts as a rudder, the wind veering the tail around and throwing the head into the wind in proportion to the strength of the current, thus maintaining an absolutely straight course.

The gun is constructed with a powerful air chamber capable of storing an immense force of compressed air. The gunner sights with telescope sights with hair lines, and with the pressure of a finger discharges the compressed air into the barrel, and starts the projectile on its flight. The great length of the tube is required to economize all the force of the air, which is less rapid in its action than gunpowder.

"This gun," said Mr. Hinsdale, who is superintending the construction, "will throw the cartridge three miles with a precision never attained with gunpowder. An ordinary projectile loses power with each yard it travels from the gun. This cartridge arrives ready for business, no matter how far it goes."

"Suppose a cartridge landed on the deck of the Thunderer, what would happen?"

"The vessel would be shattered and sunk by the explosion, and every living being upon the deck would be blown to atoms. Whether any one below the deck would live to drown in the sinking vessel I cannot state."

"Suppose a shot from the enemy struck the launch carrying the dynamite cartridge?"

"Well, the boat might be sunk by the shot, but unless a cartridge was struck so as to explode the fulminate the dynamite would not explode. The Government is experimenting at Fort Hamilton with a 2-inch gun, and some wonderful execution has been done. The guns may be manufactured in any well equipped machine shop, and cost but a song in comparison with the enormous guns turned out by Krupp and at Woolwich. The same principle is applicable to field guns to be used in land engagements. A few dynamite cartridges exploded in a brigade would have the effect of a powder mill explosion upon the troops."

THE NATIONAL PLANT.

Value of Government Buildings in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Following is an official statement of the cost of the principal public buildings in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1883, exclusive of the grounds:

Winders and adjacent building	$ 245,000
Department of Justice	197,779
Bureau of engraving and Printing	566,950
Medical Museum	88,000
Postoffice Department	2,191,500
Government Printing office	250,000
United States Marine Barracks	259,367
United States Naval Hospital	116,035
President's House and Conservatory	735,580
President's stable	28,500
United States Treasury building	7,118,454
State, War and Navy buildings	7,628,925
Agricultural Buildings, hot-houses, etc.	501,825
Smithsonian Institution	492,651
National Museum	250,000
Washington Monument	794,163
United States Observatory	255,264
Arsenal Buildings	270,324
Patent Office building	3,243,778
City Hall	275,192
Pension Office building	137,000
New Jail	525,550
United States Navy Yard	3,615,808
United States Capitol	13,000,656
United States Equeduct	3,847,647
United States Military Asylum	350,000
Columbian Institution for Deaf and Dumb	781,000
Government Hospital for the Insane	1,513,112
Total	$52,977,179

MESSRS. FRANCIS NEWBERY & SON, London, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drug houses in Great Britain, respecting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the statement that we have sold St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable reports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy.

Governor Hoadly repudiates the charges of misconduct and misappropriation made against the Ohio State Relief Commission.

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IMPORTANT

To Subscribers.

Since the reduction of THE WEEKLY POST to One Dollar per year in Clubs of Five or over, a great many single subscribers have sent us one dollar, expecting to get the paper for the full year or that amount. It must be distinctly understood that in no case will we send THE WEEKLY POST one year to a single subscriber for less than **$1 25**. To get it for $1, there must be a club of five or more. A single subscriber sending $1 will only receive THE WEEKLY POST for ten months.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

We print elsewhere an interesting article on the soldiers of the Mexican war, which will be read with interest in view of the probability the House bill, pensioning the surviving veterans, will become a law. This bill passed the House on the 3d inst., by the decisive vote of 227 ayes to 46 nays. The pension business has been so overdone that some persons find fault with this action, but we think if ever men who rendered gallant and valuable service to their country merit its kindly recognition in their old days, these Mexican veterans are entitled to such recognition and substantial sympathy. Thirty-six years have passed since the Mexican war terminated, and the surviving soldiers have attained an average age of sixty-two. The bill follows the precedent established nearly a hundred years ago, as to the revolutionary soldiers and later as to the soldiers of the war of 1812. This is that the Government should care for its defenders in their old age. We presume after the lapse of time the same principle will be applied to the surviving veterans of the civil war, for so many of whom generous provisions has been made. The pension to the Mexican veterans is limited to eight dollars a month, and the appropriation will require a million and a half a year, gradually decreasing, and expiring in about fifteen years.

The magnificent results of the Mexican war are not much thought of these days, being accepted in a matter of course way, but they are not paralleled by the achievements of any similar body of men in the world's history. It added to the territory of the Union the great States of Texas and California, Nevada, Colorado and the Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona—an area of territory stated at 937,000 square miles, or about 600,000,000 acres of land. Strip the map of the United States of these States and Territories, and you will have a picture of the narrow confines of the Union but for the territory we annexed as a result of that war. From its mineral resources the wealth of the country has been enriched to the extent of a thousand millions of dollars, to say nothing of its extraordinary resources in cattle and agricultural products. After the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, the grandest achievements of the Union have been JEFFERSON'S purchase of Louisiana and the results of the Mexican war—both Democratic policies.

Some of those jaundiced mortals who never rise above the line of narrow prejudice and hate, object to the Mexican Pension bill because among its beneficiaries are men who served in the Confederate army. Suppose they did. That does not abate a jot the magnificence of the results that they fought for in the Mexican war. It made the Union better worth saving in 1861.

NO ENTRIES AND A WAITING TRACK.

"I never knew a time in politics, with a convention so near at hand," said Senator PENDLETON the other day to an interviewer, "when there was so little crystalization of public sentiment upon the candidates of either party. I do not think the judgment of any man, at the present time, as to who will or who will not be nominated, possesses the slightest value." That describes the situation with exactness in both parties. It is without precedent. The Republican Convention is only two and a half months away, and the Democratic but a month longer, and beyond expressions on behalf of local favorities, of no national importance, the outlook is without significance. We presume this is largely due to the subsidence of old issues into nothingness, and the fact new ones have not been formulated with a positiveness that commands public attention and brings to the front representative men. Every phase of war and reconstruction policies seem to have been adjusted, and are barren of issues or ideas on which people can engage with earnestness. The Republican Senators have made an attempt to revive sectional animosities, by diligently cultivating a couple of noted crimes at widely separated localities, but the people refuse to catch on. Neither Danville or Copiah have created a ripple, nor are they likely to do so, even by the aid of sanguinary eloquence or pictures.

The well defined Presidential candidates on the Republican side are ARTHUR, BLAINE and LOGAN, but the chances are that neither one will be nominated. The candidate is more likely to be some second-rate mediocrity, with reform pretensions, but privately mortgaged to the Stalwart machine. This may be HARRISON of Indiana, ALLISON of Iowa, HAWLEY of Connecticut, or some such bit of negative availability. General SHERMAN and Senator EDMUNDS are reckoned as possibilities, but the independence of SHERMAN and EDMUNDS' iceberg mould and geographical location are adverse to his selection.

On the Democratic side, in one respect, there is a well defined idea of what should be done, in which the millions of the party sympathize with great unanimity; but it is probably impracticable. That is the renomination of Governor TILDEN. It would solve all disputes as to men or issues. The man and what he represents would be as good a platform as most Democrats would care for. But there is no reason to believe he will accept a nomination. Not that there is any reliance to be placed on the recent alleged interview with a Southern editor. It is probably largely bogus. When Gov. TILDEN has a message for the Democracy of Union on a matter so important as his relation to the Presidential canvass, he will hardly care to dilute his ideas with the weak personality of a "staff correspondent." Mr. TILDEN can write very good letters; not many men in these United States better ones. He will speak for himself.

But TILDEN aside, and there is very little discussion of candidates. In New York the friends of Governor CLEVELAND and ex-Congressman FLOWER are making a show of a contest for the delegation from the State, which it is assumed will largely influence the National Convention. General SLOCUM'S is a name likely to come to prominence should a New York candidate be determined on. Pennsylvania will send a RANDALL delegation to the Convention, to emphasize the position of the party in this State on the Tariff question. We believe his aggressive, yet safe leadership in the national canvass, would afford a comfortable assurance of success in the four or five doubtful States on which the Presidency hinges. He would carry New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Indiana, California and Nevada; would be reasonably sure of carrying Ohio, and give the Republicans all the work they wanted to save themselves in Pennsylvania. In Ohio, the Democrats have three statesmen in the line of Presidential possibilities, in THURMAN, PAYNE and HOADLY, but the October election and factional quarrels bar the way to an Ohio candidate. It is probable, however, that the State Convention will declare for Mr. PAYNE. Indiana will pronounce for Mr. MCDONALD, but his "boom" has been nipped by untimely frosts. It was too early in the field. The Southern Democracy have no candidate; their personal preferences are pretty well understood to turn towards Senator BAYARD; but they will not press him, and if he achieves prominence the movement must have a northern origin. This about covers the field of Democratic probabilities, and it must be admitted they are all very dim as yet. Of course there are plenty of dark horses in training, and in the nominations of POLK and PIERCE we have illustrations of the way the lightning of a nomination may strike in totally unexpected quarters. So it may be in both the June and July Conventions at Chicago.

REFORM AND BLAINE.

The meeting at Lafayette Hall on Saturday evening, to protest against machine methods in the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention, was a fairly representative one of the better class of Republicans; but its protest was made secondary to the booming of Mr. MULLIGAN BLAINE, by Congressman BAYNE and Congressman JARRETT, that would-like-to-be. The meeting was ripe for decisive action, in the calling of district conventions, which is fully authorized by the rules of the party as laid down by the national authority, but this did not comport with the political interests and schemes of BLAINE and JARRETT. Col. BAYNE advised submission to the call of MAGEE & Co., and the cut-and-dried resolutions to that effect were adopted, regardless of the opposition of more sincere and decided men.

This virtually invites the anti-Machine Republicans to walk into the parlor the Machine has decorated for their sacrifice. The plan of Mr. MAGEE for electing delegates was denounced as illegal and in derogation of the rights of the people; but still the reformers ratified it. If anybody triumphed at Saturday night's meeting it was Mr. MAGEE. Being of an accommodating disposition he and his friends will take charge of the primaries, see that the proper votes are cast in sufficient numbers and that the counting is done by rules of addition, division and silence laid down in the CAMERON manual.

The idea of making reform or honest party management a tender to Mr. BLAINE'S Presidential ambition explodes the humbug of the whole proceeding. There is not a more obnoxious Boss in the land than this same Mr. BLAINE, or a prominent public man more thoroughly saturated with personal or political corruption, or more accomplished in the arts of the demagogue. He is tarred with the same stick that drove BELKNAP from the Cabinet, COLFAX to Sunday School lecturing, and has brought the Star Route gang to the portals of the Penitentiary. Still he is a power in the Republican party, because of his ragged character and a certain brazen arrogance and dramatic splurges that pass for statesmanship. Heaven save the mark.

PUNISHING INVENTIVE GENIUS.

It is the testimony of those in other countries, qualified to judge, that the United States owes much of its wonderful industrial progress to the encouragement given inventors by its liberal patent laws. Disregarding the fact, Congress seems disposed to ignore this important element of our national progress, by making patents valueless to the inventor or promoter, and thus discourage invention. In a very quiet way bills have recently passed the House, and are now pending in the Senate, one virtually depriving the patentee of his legal remedies against infringers, and the other requiring the patentee to surrender his patent to public use on a royalty to be fixed by the courts. Besides these there are bills pending reducing the life time of a patent from 17 years to 5 years, and another, which caps the climax, by making all patents free to the public. A dead set seems to have been made against American ingenuity and genius.

A leading manufacturer said to us the other day, that the patent system of the United States had done more for American manufactures than all the Protective tariff laws that ever existed; and it is a fact that at this time of business depression and competition, a large share of our manufactories are only enabled to keep their heads above water, by the production of patented articles or the use of patented processes in turning out their unpatented products. This is a fact well understood in Pittsburgh and other industrial centers. Vast material interests, to say nothing of common honesty, are involved in the maintenance of our patent system. There are few manufacturers in this State not interested in patents. On the other hand is the class who wish to steal the fruits of other's brains, by legislative sharp practice.

A Convention to protest against the pernicious legislation proposed in Congress, has been called by leading inventors to meet at Cincinnati, the last week of this month. A large attendance is looked for, and in the meantime telegrams and letters to Congressmen are pouring into Washington, protesting against the pending bills. The bills that have passed the House went through without opposition, and it is reasonable to suppose their real character was unknown, and that there was either sharp practice or false pretenses in their passage.

CORPORATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The proclamation of Governor STONEMAN, calling an extra session of the California Legislature, presents an extraordinary condition of things in that State. "For four years," the proclamation says, "the chief railroad companies of this State have refused to obey the laws imposing taxes on their property;" and it is added that "legal actions instituted against them to enforce collections, after having been, under various pretexts, delayed, have lately been terminated by proceedings which practically establish that, while nothing was legally collectible from these corporations, yet the State was willing to accept whatever they, in their discretion, saw fit to accord." This refusal of the roads to bear their proportion of the tax burden has provoked a strong popular hostility to them and to the State Commissioners, who have failed to enforce the laws against them. "More stringent and effective measures for the collection of revenues from railroads are imperatively demanded," says the Governor, and he therefore recommends to the Legislature five amendments to the State Constitution and severe laws, having for their object to compel the railroad companies to pay taxes on their property, and subject them to a strict system of State supervision.

It will be observed that the whole necessity for the extra session is made by the railroad companies, and that the entire purpose of it is to bring them in subjection to the State authority.

LOCAL RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

The extent of the local traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad is hardly realized, but some figures from the annual report throw light on it. During 1883, there was carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh a fraction over twenty-three millions of passengers, and the average distance traveled by each passenger was only 22 9-10 miles. This average mileage of each passenger decreases every year. In 1882 it was 23 7-10 miles, the decrease the following year being 8-10 of a mile. We have not the figures of the freight business, but it also shows the importance of the local business of the railway. The Pennsylvania Railroad from its inception has pursued a policy encouraging the development of local industries, and is now reaping the reward of its keen appreciation of the possibilities of way traffic. To be sure there is much complaint, and justly, of discrimination in local charges compared with through rates, but competition is rapidly making a reform in this respect and will do more in the future. The local traffic of the State is the great reliance of the corporation for business and profits, and as the country on the line is improving with wonderful rapidity, there seems no end to its development.

AN intereseing report by Lieut. RODGERS, of the navy, on the Panama canal, has been sent to the Senate. This is his second report, and reviews the condition of the canal work at the close of the year 1883. The number of men employed in all sections of the canal is now at least 15,000, brought chiefly from Jamaica and Cartagena. It has been asserted by the enemies of this great enterprise that the bad climate of the Isthmus would prevent its completion, but Lieutenant RODGERS observes that the climate thus far has not proved as fatal as had been anticipated. As a rule, the employes of the company seem in fair health, but the Europeans have, of course, suffered more than the natives of the topics. The most sickly section of the canal is in the neighborhood of Panama. Lieutenant RODGERS refers to the prediction of M. DE LESSEPS that the canal will be opened by the year 1888. Considering the enormous excavations that are necessary, and allowing for the great energy with which the work is prosecuted, he does not think that it will be completed for some years later. The Senate has in this report sufficient information to justify the conclusion that the Panama Canal before many years will be an accomplished fact. When the canal was undertaken attempts were made to frighten subscriptions from its stock by raising extravagant pretensions under a perverted theory of the Monroe doctrine. But these pretensions have been well nigh abandoned. The canal, when completed, will be under the management of the private company whose capital is risked in it, and, like the Suez Canal, it will be under the protection of all commercial nations.

THE graded license system likely to be agreed on in Ohio as a substitute for the Scott law, fixes the license tax as follows:

Upon all persons wh have refused to list, $500.

Upon retail dealers whose gross sales exceed $8,000 per annum, $300

Upon retail dealers whose gross sales exceed $5,000, but not $8,000 per annum, $150.

Upon retail dealers whose gross sales exceed $3,000, but not $5,000 per annum, $100.

Upon retail dealers whose gross sales do not exceed $3,000 per annum, $75

A sworn return has to be made of sales, and the assessment is to be a lien on the real property in which the business is conducted; 20 per cent. penalty is added for non-payment when due. There are stringent provisions, including fine and imprisonment, for violation of the law. The sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday is made unlawful, except on a written prescription, issued in good faith; but the Council of any municipal corporation may regulate and control the sale of ale, beer and native wine on Sunday, as may be provided by ordinance. This puts it in the power of Councils of cities to legalize and control the Sunday traffic. This provision is also in the Scott law.

THE account of another explosion of dynamite in London was published along with the announcement that a dynamite bomb-thrower in this country, at Poughkepsie, N. Y., had been found guilty of murder in the first degree. In this case dynamite was used, not for political reasons, but to obtain personal revenge, and the same motive may be at the bottom of some of the London outrages. It was employed in the usual reckless fashion, and the lives of a dozen innocent people were endangered to reach the one whom it was sought to injure. As a matter of fact, too, the intended victim escaped, and one innocent person was killed, while others were injured. The dynamite was in the form of a cartridge, used for blasting, and lighted with a fuse. If this murder had occurred in London, instead of New York State, the police would probably be engaged in wild-goose chases after recent arrivals from America, instead of looking in the immediate neighborhood for the culprits.

THOSE Soudan Arabs are terrible fighters. The official reports of the late victory of General GRAHAM give 120 English killed to 98 wounded. They are not giving up the contest either, and are more active than ever. They have great resources in men, but are lacking in improved arms. It is naked, indisciplined courage against perfect discipline and all that science and money can do in the way of arms and equipment. The British can continue the work of slaughter whenever an opposing force meets them. General GORDON at Khartoum is very likely in a perilous situation, as communication is cut off with him. It is deemed probable a British expedition will attempt to reach the Nile from the Red Sea post, where their forces are concentrated. The distance is about 200 miles across the Nubian desert from Suakin on the sea to Berber on the Nile, below Khartoum.

THE advantages by the Mexican reciprocity treaty seem largely on the side of the United States. The raw products of Mexico which are admitted duty free under this treaty are nearly all on the free list already, the exceptions being hemp, low-grade sugar, and leaf tobacco. We shall now be able, however, to export machinery, agricultural implements, railway equipments, steam engines, road vehicles, pumps, tools, water pipes, bricks, tiles, petroleum, clocks, and quicksilver, on all of which import duties and State charges are removed. Under the generous provisions of this treaty, our trade with Mexico, which is now only about $16,000,000 in exports and $8,000,000 in imports, should very largely increase.

NOT fewer than thirty amendments to the Constitution have been proposed during the present session of Congress, and, though several are important and desirable, it may be safely assumed that not one of them will make any substantial progress toward adoption. There is no question that our fundamental law is in need of revision in some particulars, but any attempt to revise it seems well nigh hopeless. Of the fifteen amendments already made only three have been adopted since 1804, and these were virtually carried through by force after the close of the war.

EDITORAIL MENTION.

THE Chicago elevators contained 22,700,000 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley—last Saturday, against 13,000,000 bushels a year ago.

MR. MORRISON wants a Democratic House caucus to help him out of his quandary by making the Tariff bill a party test. This is only another step in the line of folly. He may get his caucus, but precious little good will it do him.

A FEARFUL calamity by the explosion of gas took place at an early hour yesterday morning in the coal mines at Pocahontas, in Southwestern Virginia. As high as 150 persons are reported killed, but this is probably an exaggeration. The explosion was so terrific that houses in the vicinity of the mine were overturned or demolished.

THE cattle disease which has broken out in Kansas is causing great alarm, and has induced the Governor of the State to adopt prompt measures to stamp out the disease, by ordering the killing of infected herds. An appropriation of $25,000 was proposed in the Senate yesterday, to aid in suppressing the disease, but was not finally acted on.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is going for "the twin relic" by its roots. According to the New York *World*, "he proposes to have Salt Lake City invaded by a score of milliners who will set up magnificent establishments filled with finery for women. His theory is that the Mormon wives will be attracted by the display, will go to running up bills, and in a short time will disgust their lords with the plurality of matrimony."

GOVERNMENT relief in extreme cases, requiring prompt action, is justifiable, but there seems to be danger of its leading to abuses, no matter how carefully it may be distributed. Thus the last Government relief boat, between Louisville and Evansville, distributed 100,000 rations, but instead of being welcomed its presence was denounced by tradesmen on both sides of the river as an injury in the destruction of their business. This hostility went so far that the relief boat was fired on. Its distribution of supplies also encouraged the negroes to quit work They are sound on the "perwision" question.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been sounding Indiana on its Presidential preferences and on the Tariff question, and has elicited some interesting facts. Of course MCDONALD is the favorite for President. On the tariff these three pointers were shoved at the voters:

First—A tariff for revenue only.
Second—A tariff for protection.
Third—A tariff for revenue so adjusted as to promote the industries of the country, and to protect the interests of labor without creating monopolies.

The following are the reports on the tariff conundrums:

For No. 1	639
For No. 2	811
For No. 3	5,344

THE death of the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild is announced. She was a daughter of Charles de Rothschild, one of the five sons of Meyer Amschel, the founder of the celebrated family of bankers. Charles settled in Naples, where he presided over the branch of the house established there until his death in 1855. His daughter Charlotte was married on June 15, 1836, to her cousin, the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, a son of Baron Meyer, who was also one of the five sons of the founder of the family. The marriage came about in pursuance of a family compact adopted fifty years ago, that they should intermarry among themselves, and form no marital unions outside the family. A characteristic anecdote of the deceased Baroness is related that embodies a keen answer she gave, twenty-five years ago, to a rather dogmatic English lady, Mrs. Spencer Walpole. Cardinal Wiseman having called on Baron Lionel de Rothschild at Gunnersbury Park, went in with the family to lunch. While there Mrs. Walpole came to pay a visit, and the Baroness hospitably asked her to join the company, naming them. When the Cardinal was mentioned Mrs. Walpole solemnly bridled and said: "I am sorry, but you must excuse me, for on principle I never wittingly break bread with a Romish priest." The Baroness begged her pardon demurely, and added, with a quiet smile: "You know, my dear, I never dreamt of offending you, for, you see, I am not a Christian, and can't be expected, therefore, to enter into such feelings."

"THE Speaker's desk," writes a Cleveland *Leader* correspondent, "is a sort of marble pulpit, behind which Mr. Carlisle sits in a great arm-chair, and holds in his right hand the ebony handle of an ivory-headed gavel. This, in a case of disorder, which very often occurs, he brings down with a thundering rap upon the board top of the marble pulpit. It sounds when used with vigor like the shot of a pistol, and is the terror of long-winded speakers. Mr. Carlisle uses the gavel lightly, but little Sam Cox, when he gets in the chair, brings it down with all his might, and the other day when he was raising it for a mighty stroke the head came off and it flew to the floor. Often the gavel breaks, and then a new one is procured. Sam Randall was very hard on gavels, and broke a great many during his term as Speaker. He has the remains of these in a cabinet at home which he shows to visitors as a sign of his former power. One of these is a beautiful one, which he got during his last term as Speaker. It was made by a Georgian mechanic of 110 pieces of hickory wood."

A NEW interest is given to Arctic exploration by the theory advanced by the Rev. Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University. He has convinced himself by a study of "scientific geogony, climatology, ethnic tradition, paleontological botany, ethnology," and other scientific and imaginative subjects that the Garden of Eden was at the north pole. Among his arguments he mentions the advantages in the way of illumination enjoyed by that favored region:

At the north pole less than one-fifth of the time is spent in darkness, and more than four-fifths in light. It is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to as the land of light and beauty. Such a land before the Deluge might well have been the abode of men of extraordinary strength and stature and longevity.

It certainly might have been the abode of such men, of whom, doubtless, the Esquimaux are the degenerate descendants.

DON'T be foolish so to have your piles operated on. PERUNA will cure them.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—A little girl knelt down to pray
One morning. The mother said:
"My love, why do we ever say,
"Give us our daily bread?"
Why not ask for a week or more?"
The baby bowed her head
In thoughtful mood toward the floor.
"We want it fresh," she said.

—*American Miller.*

PATTI and Gerster are in San Francisco.

THE public schools in Paris are regularly visited twice a month by a medical inspector.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New York, is so very weak that his condition gives concern to his friends.

SENATOR PENDLETON has leased his cottage at Newport to William M. Kingsland, of New York.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS is not at all pleased with his trip abroad, and he is now in Paris homeward bound. He has visited Italy and other interesting points in the South.

CLELIA, the youngest daughter of Garibaldi, was married in Rome recently to Professor Grazialdi. Among the wedding presents was a diamond bracelet from King Humbert.

THE cost of the German army now reaches $116,000,000, and is met with much difficulty. It has been demonstrated that Russia, deeply in debt, can only borrow now on ruinous terms.

QUEEN VICTORIA has read, it is said, only such press notices of her book as have been marked for her by her ladies, and it is only fair to suppose that they have only sent her the favorable ones.

GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER, lately of the Northern Pacific road, intends to sail from New York on the 20th instant for Nicaragua. He will go as the engineer of the Nicaraguan Canal Company.

FREDRICK H. PRINCE, youngest son of ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, was married Tuesday in Trinity Church to a daughter of George H. Norman, the wealthy contractor. Mr. Norman's present to the bride is $100,000 in cash and a mansion.

HON. JOHN KELLY states that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for Mayor of New York. He had been urged to yield his consent to run in view of the bill becoming a law which makes the Mayor supreme in appointing the various heads of departments in that city.

THE contributions of the Brazilians to the Longfellow monument fund is a touching tribute to the dead poet. The Emperor headed the list with $250, and men of letters, poets, journalists, students and ladies added their subscriptions to aid in the erection of the memorial at Cambridge.

THE fire insurance statistics for 1883 show the destruction of 210 dwelling houses in Michigan last year. New York lost 748; Pennsylvania, 574; California, 502; Georgia, 477; Massachusetts, 475; Illinois, 345, and Ohio 275. The whole number of dwellings destroyed in the United States and Territories was 6,684.

VICTOR HUGO entered upon his eighty-third year on February 26. The French Government struck a medal in his honor, the presentation of which was the feature of the celebration. In the poet's house, in the avenue called after his name, crowds of his friends and admirers flocked to pay him homage. His drawing-room was filled with choice flowers from all parts of the country.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY has closed an engagement with Mr. Wm. Ferriss, the leading actor of the Irving company, to play the leading roles, with Miss Mary Anderson, at the Lyceum Theatre, London, for the season commencing September 1. Miss Anderson's engagement with Mr. Abbey for a season of eight months was closed last week. Mr. Abbey will reopen the Lyceum Theatre September 1, probably with "Romeo and Juliet."

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the Mexican girls says: "The rich are so very rich that they have no ambition; the poor so desperately poor that they have no hope, to speak of. The daughters of the wealthy pass their lives in vacuity; those of the poor are so poorly fed and dressed that they nearly all look hunger-bitten and ill developed. There are no lyceums, debating clubs, dramatic associations, public lectures, picnics, or any athletic sports in which the women can join. They are as completely without good shape as any set of women I ever saw."

ONLY those who have tried it know its value—Day's Horse and Cattle Powder, we mean. Ask stock raisers, livery stable men and dairy-men. Price 25 cts. per package of one pound, full weight.

GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER, who on the 20th inst. will sail for Nicaragua to become engineer of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, was recently of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was a Confederate Cavalry Brigadier at the age of twenty-seven.

How absurd to wheeze with a cough which Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CAPT. JAMES B. EADS, having finished his dentistry at the mouth of the Mississippi, has been invited to examine the bar and channel of the Mersey with reference to improving if possible the approach to Liverpool.

DR. J. L. MYERS, FAIRFIELD, IA., says: 'Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron preparation I have ever known in my thirty years of practice.'

SCOTTISH morals are becoming lax. Illegitimacy and drunkenness are on the increase, and, worse than all, street cars are run on the Sabbath day. This latter iniquity has so distressed the good people that they lately held a meeting to protest against the vice and try to suppress it.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including **the Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

CAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by two leading doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, **332** Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE, Offices Nos. **2** and **4** Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.

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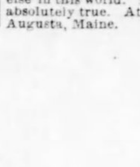
Peery's DEAD SHOT Vermifuge.
A SURE CURE FOR
WORMS
In the Human Body. Price 25c. All Druggists



DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers or hair on bald heads or faces in 30 days. No injury. Easy to use. Only one bottle required. Full directions with each bottle. Will prove it or forfeit $500. Sent by mail for $1. Circulars free. J. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Agt's, Palatine, Ill

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FREE A lady's fancy box with **26** articles and **60** page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send **10c** to help pay postage. E. Nason & Co., **120** Fulton St., New York.

mr8-eow6tW

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."
ENGINES, Horse Powers **THRESHERS** SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers
(Suited to all sections.) Write for **FREE** Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., out of gratitude I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely true. At once, address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

fe16-1yW

POEM BY WHITTIER.

"BANISHED FROM MASSACHUSETTS, 1660."
(A poem with the above title has been contributed to the current number of *Harper's Weekly* accompanying a double page drawing by Mr. E. A. Abbey.)

Over the threshold of his pleasant home
Set in green clearings passed the exiled Friend,
In simple trust, misdoubting not the end.
"Dear heart of mine!" he said, "the time has come
To trust the Lord for shelter." One long gaze
The good wife turned on each familiar thing—
The lowing kine, the orchard blossoming,
The open door that showed the hearth-fire's blaze—
And calmly answered, "Yea, He will provide."
Silent and slow they crossed the homestead's bound,
Lingering the longest by their child's grave-mound.
"Move on, or stay and hang!" the Sheriff cried.
They left behind them more than home or land,
And set sad faces to an alien strand.

Safer with winds and waves than human wrath,
With ravening wolves than those whose zeal for God
Was cruelty to man, the exiles trod
Drear leagues of forest without guide or path,
Or, launching frail boats on the uncharted sea,
Round storm-vexed capes, whose teeth of granite ground
The waves to foam, their perilous way they wound,
Enduring all things so their souls were free.
Oh, true confessors, shaming them who did
Anew the wrong their Pilgrim fathers bore!
For you the Mayflower spread her sail once more
Freighted with souls, to all that duty bid
Faithful as they who sought an unknown land,
O'er wintry seas, from Holland's Hook of Sand!

Aquidneck's isle, Nantucket's lonely shores,
And Indian-haunted Narragansett saw
The way-worn travelers round their campfires draw,
Or heard the plashing of their weary oars.
And every place whereon they rested grew
Happier for pure and gracious womanhood,
And men whose names for stainless honor stood,
Founders of States and rulers wise and true,
The Muse of history yet shall make amends
To those who freedom, peace, and justice taught,
Beyond their dark age led the van of thought,
And left unforfeited the name of Friends.
O mother State, how foiled was thy design!
The gain was theirs, the loss alone was thine.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Components of the Army Which Thrashed the Sister Republic Nearly Forty Years Ago.

The School in Which the Heroes of the Late Rebellion Learned the Art of War.

(Chicago Times.)

A good deal has been said lately about pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war. There are not so very many of them as might at first appear, and it would be interesting to look somewhat closely into the facts of the case. Before the war commenced the military establishment of the United States consisted of two regiments of dragoons, four of artillery and eight of infantry, scattered over our territory, the western frontier extending to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation, and reaching as far north as Fort Snelling, in Minnesota. The regiments were not kept well filled, and many of the companies were mere skeletons. The only battery of light artillery was that of Capt. Ringgold, which had been put in a high state of efficiency for the service at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

When Gen. Taylor occupied Camp Brown, now Brownsville, Gen. E. P. Gaines called for

VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUISIANA,

and a brigade of six regiments was formed and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Persifor F. Smith. These regiments were received for six months in May and June, 1846, and were discharged in August of the same year. Louisiana sent, besides these troops, one regiment, three battalions, and one independent company. The State of Texas raised three regiments for frontier defense against the Indians. Many of these organizations were made up of three-months men.

In May, 1847, Congress added a regiment of mounted riflemen to the army, which was to be employed in protecting immigrants on the way from the old States to Oregon. But upon its completion the regiment was sent to Mexico. Ten regiments were also added to the army to serve during the war, eight being infantry, one dragoons, and one voltigeurs, or foot riflemen, to which Jesse L. Reno's howitzer and rocket battery was attached. The theory of the voltigeur regiment was that it should be composed of a battalion of infantry and a battalion of mounted men; and that both were to use the same horses. In other words, a horse was to carry two mounted men, and though this had been found practicable in Napoleon's wars, it did not work well in our army, and the project was abandoned, but the regiment was still called voltigeurs, as the picked riflemen in France are now called.

There was also added to the army a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, one hundred strong, called engineer soldiers, which did excellent service.

Massachusetts furnished one regiment of infantry volunteers to serve during the war, which was commanded by Col. Caleb Cushing, and upon his promotion to the rank of a Brigadier General Isaac H. Wright became Colonel. Daniel Webster's son Edward was Major of this regiment, and died at San Angel, Mexico, January 23, 1848. The regiment was about ten hundred strong.

NEW YORK SENT OUT TWO REGIMENTS

of volunteers in this war. The first, under Col. Jonathan D. Stephenson, was shipped round Cape Horn, and bore an important part in the conquest of California. The second was under Col. Ward B. Burnett, and served in the valley of Mexico with distinguished gallantry. They numbered near 800 men each, and, with the recruits sent them amounted to 2,396.

New Jersey sent a battalion of four companies of volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Dickson Woodruff, for the war, numbering over four hundred men. Col. Woodruff afterward entered the regular army, and is now a Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list.

Pennsylvania sent two regiments to serve during the war, the first being commanded by Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, and the second by Col. William B. Roberts. The latter died in the City of Mexico on the 31 of October, 1847, and was succeeded by Col. John W. Geary, who was afterward Governor of the State. These were excellent regiments, originally 800 strong each, to which some 450 recruits were afterward added.

Maryland raised a battalion of six companies for twelve months, under Lieut. Col. William H. Watson, who was killed at Monterey, and one regiment for the war, under Col. George W. Hughes, a part of which came from the District of Columbia. This regiment had but eight companies. The whole number sent from the State and District did not exceed 1,300 men. Attached to this regiment was a company of Tennessee cavalry and two infantry companies one of which was from Pennsylvania, the other from Maryland, numbering in all some two hundred men. Capt. Lloyd Tilghman had a light artillery company attached to the Maryland regiment, which was one of the finest in the service, and fully equal to to those of the regulars—he himself having been educated at the West Point Military Academy.

Virginia sent one strong regiment of fourteen companies to serve during the war, under Col. John F. Hamtramck. It numbered 1,320 men, and had for its Major Jubal A. Early, whose subsequent feats in the Shenandoah valley may be remembered.

North Carolina sent a regiment out to serve during the war, under Col. Robert T. Paine, numbering over nine hundred men.

South Carolina also sent one to serve during the war, numbering eleven hundred, under Col. Pierce M. Butler, who was killed at Cherubusco, and Lieut. Col. James Polk Dickenson was mortallity wounded at the same time and place, August 20, 1847. Col. Butler had been Governor of the State in 1838.

Georgia sent one regiment of twelve-months men under Col. Henry R. Jackson, and two battalions, of five companies each, for the war, under Lieut. Cols. Isaac G. Seymour and James S. Calhoun. She also raised one independent company, in all about twenty-one hundred men.

Florida sent two independent companies, numbering in all, with recruits, about 150.

Alabama forwarded a battalion of four companies of three-months men under Lieut. Col. Philip H. Raiford, one regiment of twelve-months men under Col. John R. Coffey, one battalion of five companies for the war under Maj. John I. Siebels, and four other companies, the senior officer of which was Capt. Robert Desha, a veteran of the war of 1812—in all, 3,026 men.

Mississippi raised a fine regiment of twelve-months men,

UNDER COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

and a regiment and battalion for the war, the former commanded by Col. Ruben Davis and the latter by Lieut. Col. James Patten Anderson. They numbered about 2, 400, all told.

Arkansas sent a good regiment of twelve-months men, mounted, under Col. Archibald Yell, who was killed at Buena Vista on the 23d of February, 1847, besides an independent company, the whole numbering in the neighborhood of 1,300.

Tennessee sent a regiment of cavelry for twelve months under Col. Jonas E. Thomas, two infantry regiments for the same time under Cols. William B. Campbell and William T. Haskell, besides three regiments for the war under Cols. Benjamin F. Cheatham, Richard Waterhouse, and George B. McClellan. The whole number about 5,900 men, though it must be borne in mind that many of the twelve-months men afterward volunteered to serve during the war.

Kentucky raised a twelve-months regiment of cavalry, under Col. Humphrey Marshall, as well as two infantry regiments for the same time. Col. Stephen Ormsby commanded the 1st regiment and Col. William R. McKee the 2d. Col. McKee and his Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Clay, Jr., were killed at Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. The latter being a son of the great statesman—two other infantry regiments went from this State to serve during the war, commanded respectively by Cols. Manlius V. Thompson and John S. Williams. Williams had before commanded an independent company that served with the 6th United States infantry and did good service at Cerro Gordo, on which account Williams obtained the sobriquet of "Cerro Gordo." He is now a United States Senator. John C. Breckinridge was Major of Thompson's regiment. The number of volunteers from this State was 4,842.

Ohio sent three twelve-months regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. Alexander M. Mitchell, George W. Morgan, and Samuel R. Curtis. Two other regiments were sent to serve during the war, commanded by Cols. Charles H. Brough and William Irvin. The State also raised three independent companies. There were 5,836 volunteers from Ohio.

Indiana raised three regiments of twelve-months volunteers, under Cols. James P. Drake, Joseph Lane, and James H. Lane. Joseph Lane was promoted and made a Brigadier General, when William A. Bowles became Colonel. The State also sent two regiments to serve during the war, under Cols. Willis A. Gorman, and James H. Lane, who had before commanded a twelve-months regiment.

THE LANES FAIRLY BRISTLED

in these regiments. Henry S., afterward Senator from Indiana, being Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st; Joseph, afterward Senator from Oregon, being Colonel of the 2d; and James H., afterward Senator from Kansas, being Colonel of the 3d and then of the 5th. There were 4,585 volunteers from this State.

Illinois sent four regiments for twelve months, under Cols. John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista; William H. Bissell, Ferris Foreman and Edward D. Baker, and two regiments to serve during the war, under Cols. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins. The Hon. John A. Logan was a Lieutenant in Newby's regiment. Besides this she sent four independent companies to the war, in all 6,123 men.

Missouri sent altogether three regiments mounted volunteers, under Cols. Alexander W. Doniphan, Sterling Price, and John Ralls, two for twelve months and one for the war. Three battalions of mounted volunteers, under Lieut. Cols. David Willcock, Ludwell E. Powell, and William Gilpin. One battalion of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Meriwether Lewis Clark; a regiment of infantry, known as the "St. Louis legion," under Col. Alton R. Easton, for four months, and a battalion of infantry for the war, under Lieut. Col. Easton, who commanded the legion. Fully seven thousand hardy men, mostly well mounted, went from Missouri. Col. Doniphan, with his regiment, made a famous march to Chihuahua, while the others went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and thereabouts.

Michigan sent a regiment of men for the war, under Col. Thomas B. W. Stockton, besides an independent company.

There was a Mormon battalion organized under United States dragoon officers, and a battalion of California Indians and trappers under Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont. The Mormons were organized at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Fremont picked up what odds and ends he could in the then far-off country of California. The sailors of the fleet stationed on the Pacific coast were organized into a battalion and placed under the command of Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, now Vice Admiral of the Navy, who acted as a Major. The battalions and regiment mentioned above contained about sixteen hundred volunteers, without counting the sailors that properly belonged to the Navy.

The old eight regiments of regular infantry were kept up pretty well, though it required a great many recruits to do this. Lieut. Col. James S. McIntosh was killed at Molino del Rey, together with Bvt. Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, both of whom belonged to the 5th infantry. In the new regiments, as the ten were called that were raised for the war, Col. Truman B. Ransom, 9th infantry, was killed at Chepultepec Sept. 13, 1847, and Lieut. Col. William M. Graham, of the 11th, fell on the bloody field of Molino. The 1st, 2nd, and 3d dragoons and mounted rifles furnished the regular mounted force, and did excellent service wherever they were stationed.

Many light batteries were formed in the four artillery regiments after the war commenced, and were efficiently manned and well served upon all occasions. Several officers gained high reputations as artillerists in this war. The whole of the regular force, including a battalion of marines that served with the army, numbered a little over 42,000, and the whole number of all arms and regiments, regulars and volunteers, was 116,320 men. But many of these men, as before remarked, served two enlistments. That is, they served first as twelve-months volunteers, and afterward volunteered to serve as long as the war should continue.

NO GENERAL OFFICER WAS KILLED,

though Brig. Gen. Enos D. Hopping, of New York, died at Mies on the 1st of September, 1848, and Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harmer, of Ohio, died at Monterey on the 2d of December, 1846. They both belonged to the volunteers. Maj. Gen. William O. Butler and Brig. Gens. Kearney, Lane, Shields, Pillow, Pierce, and Price were wounded. Many officers of the volunteers and regulars were also made to feel the weight of Mexican lead or the sharp edges of southern lances, which were wielded with great skill.

The war closed in 1848, nearly thirty-six years ago, and it is fair to suppose that one-half of those who served in it have joined the great majority. Most of the volunteers were young men, fond of adventure and panting for the wild life to be found in the far South. There had always been a romantic interest felt in Mexico that was heightened by the war waged by Texas for her independence. The story of the Goliad, Alamo, and San Jacinto had interested many thousand people, and the Americans wished to measure arms with the Mexicans in war. The fierce battle of Buena Vista had shown that the Mexican troops could fight well under favorable circumstances, and the result of that combat clothed the Western States in mourning. The results of the war were felt throughout the Union, and the prosperity of what is called the "great West," dates from that period. Most of the officers who obtained the highest positions in the great rebellion received much of their training in this war. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McClellan, and Hancock showed it on the Union side, while Davis, Lee, Joe Johnston, Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson made it apparent on the side of the secessionists. Very many of the volunteers also attained high rank in the civil war on both sides.

As might be expected from her territory bordering on Mexico, Texas raised the largest number of volunteers—something over eight thousand—but many were kept on the Indian frontier, while other organizations were for very short periods. They were not near as well disciplined as were the troops from other States, nor did they achieve the high reputation that might have been expected of them. Louisiana came next in point of numbers, her volunteers showing a total of nearly eight thousand; many of these, too, were organized for very short periods, and never reached Mexican soil. Missouri turned out over seven thousand excellent men, who swept over northern Mexico as Attila spread his followers over Asia in the fifth century. Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky shared the honors of Buena Vista, which was a fearful battle, and an incident occurred there which is almost unparalleled.

The Ladies' Ugly Smelling Bottles—Gentlemen's Crushed Opera Hats.

[Washington Letter.]

The idiosyncrasies of fashion are among the things which are past finding out. Why young maidens should now handicap themselves with large smelling bottles when they go out, while they are sufficiently loaded down with trains, tournures and large bouquets, is a mystery to the uninitiated. Of course these cut-glass smelling bottles are only an affection, for the gold or silver tops are never removed to inhale the cologne contained in the bottle. They are not as pretty nor as convenient to toy with as fans, for the fingers can never relax their hold upon them. One girl is the proud possessor of a bottle a foot long, of slender proportions, cut in diamonds and with top of gold. It was a Christmas gift, and cost at Tiffany's, in New York, $40. Others cost from $10 to $20, are shorter, but larger around than the one named. The beaux have no chance to squeeze the hands of the ladies, as they are occupied in caring for smelling bottles and flowers. It may be these are intended as protections, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

Now that many gentlemen, (among them the President) do not wear gloves, they lay a pair lengthwise between the brim and crown of their crushed opera hats, where they remain unused through the season. One gentleman who goes out every night to dinners and receptions says that in this way he had but one pair of evening gloves in two years. His folded hat and gloves are carried for ornament only, the hat never being opened. This is an immense saving, and saves the men (never say gentlemen, for it is not fashionable) a great advantage over the women, which does not include girls. They stand proudly alone as a class until married, and then they are women. This going back on the terms ladies and gentlemen, perhaps, arises from the fact that since emancipation we have "wash ladies," "slop gemmen" and "saleslades." Men and women are good terms for use, and yet there is an abrupt sound when the girls speak of their acquaintances as "the men."

FOR every ill of childhood give PERUNA, at first symtom, freely.

FRANCE offers $10,000 reward, open to all competitors, to any one who successfully and economically applies electricity to the heating and lighting of dwellings.

Dr. J. B. Morgan, JOPLIN, Mo., says: "I find that Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to all who use it."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S undertaker still has an unpaid bill of $1,800, because that junketing trip exhausted the appropriation. The junketers should pay it.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

BUT two of our ex-Presidents survive—Grant and Hayes, but Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Polk, widows of ex-Presidents of a past generation, still linger with us.

BLAINE'S PECULIAR POSITION.

In his quiet study sitting, and a web historic knitting,
Brother Blaine has found a fitting finish of a great career.
When at night his eyes he closes, peacefully he now reposes,
Resting on a bed of roses, free from pain and doubt and fear.
This much surely must be clear.

When about him there are flying many insects, peering, spying,
And with strong insistance trying schemes to draw him from his task,
"I will not," he says, "be tempted; as a veteran exempted,
And with all my time pre-empted, one thing only now I ask—
In the Muses' smiles to bask.

"Ah! I know you, Pennsylvania; I am still, it seems, your mania;
But, my precious friends, in vain ye urge me forth from my retreat.
Many States their suit are pressing, and it is a special blessing,
All this pleading and caressing, but my book is not complete,
And repose is very sweet.

"Blaine and Lincoln? If you mention those two names to our Convention
'Twill not alter my intention; I am fixed and settled so.
But it really is appalling, all this nagging, pulling, hauling;
Should the country keep on calling—I am human, as you know—
Must I, must I, must I go?"

"OLD MR. BINNEY."

(From Temple Bar.)

All their friends had said, when Mrs Binney died, "Now what a good thing it would be if old Mr. Binney would but marry Miss Bright!"

Miss Bright had not been without her troubles, and very hard ones they had been too; but she bore them with a brave heart, and carried a smiling face, and had a thankful spirit within her, striving always to remember her blessings, and how much they outnumbered any evils she was called upon to bear.

Indeed, to listen to Miss Bright's showing, you would have counted her as one of the luckiest persons ever born. She had had the kindest of friends, the most comfortable of situations, and the girls she had taught were endowed with an amibility of disposition which made it a positive pleasure to be with them. The only accusation she could bring against them was that they were all in such a terrible hurry to grow up and get married, and then Miss Bright's occupation was gone, and she had to step out into the world and find a fresh field for her labors.

As years rolled on, each one adding to the score of Miss Bright's age, these hunting grounds of instruction became more and more narrowed. Children of eight began now where girls of eighteen used to leave off, and history and geography, to say nothing of the parts of speech and grammar were all so altered, that poor little Miss Bright had to acknowledge that at times she really did feel quite confused. "Very soon I shan't be left with anything to teach," she would say pathetically, and then Mr. Binney's nephew, Joe, or some other good fellow who heard her, would declare she should set up a school for wives, for there never were such wives as the girls whom Miss Bright had brought up. She had taught Joe's wife Sally and her sister, and though since then she had no other situations, at holiday time, or whenever she was seeking employment, she always returned to the house of Dr. Brendon, their father.

When Mr. Binney dropped in, as he frequently did, to inquire after his old friends, the Brendons, he from time to time found Miss Bright there, and happening on the occasion of one of her visits to bring the news that Mrs. Binney was ill, with no one whose business it seemed to be to look after her, nothing was more natural than that Miss Bright should volunteer, and a great comfort they found her.

So sprightly yet unobtrusive was the cheery little woman that Mrs. Binney herself was influenced in her favor, until, with an eye to their mutual comfort, Mr. Binney proposed Miss Bright staying with them altogether. "Why not?" he said. "We could well afford to pay her a salary." But this word salary, acting like magic on Mrs. Binney, seemed to bring her to her senses immediately. She would be very glad to have Miss Bright as a visitor as long as she liked to say, but as to living with them altogether, "No!" she would not give her consent to that; she had always objected to having a third party in her house. It was then that Miss Bright's friends pulled very long faces indeed. What would she do, they asked her.

"Oh, something is sure to turn up," she would say hopefully. "Whenever I have come to my last ebb an opening has been made for me, so I am not going to despair now."

And she said this all the more emphatically because in spite of her confidence she could not help feeling that a voice which she could not down still kept repeating: "What will you do when you grow older? Teaching will get harder than ever." That was true enough, but what was there for her to do?

When Mrs. Binney died, which happened quite suddenly about a year before, there had been some talk as to Miss Bright going to Mr. Binney as housekeeper, but this proposition had been made without the knowledge or consent of the principal person concerned, who, as soon as the hint was given, negatived it.

Mr. Binney thoroughly appreciated Miss Bright, but he had lost his taste for matrimony. He remembered that he had spent forty excellent years with a wife, and, notwithstanding that he was now a widower, he could not conscientiously say that he felt his state to be so very unhappy.

Susan, the cook, respectable and staid, would, he felt sure, manage his household properly, and if it proved that she could give way to extravagance, as people seemed to say, Mr. Binney fancied he could better put up with that evil than with too much of the economy from which he had suffered already.

So all the hopes that on the death of Mrs. Binney, Joe and Sally and the Brendons had cherished for Miss Bright, were ruthlessly dashed to the ground. Evidently Aunt B. was not to have a successor.

"If we could but have got her there as housekeeper," said two of those arch-conspirators, "the rest would have been easy." But though they returned to the attack several times, no good came of it. Mr. Binney shared in their regret at the loss of Miss Bright's pupils, wondered as they did what would become of her, and, his visitors gone, to make his sympathy apparent, he sat down and wrote a kind little note with a check for £10 folded within it.

"He's an old stupid," said Sally, "and now she is going away although, ever so far"—for Miss Bright had had another piece of news to tell. An old pupil of early days had been recently left a widow; her health was as delicate as her heart was kind, and when she made the proposition that Miss Bright should come and spend the remainder of her days with her it was not entirely of her own comfort she had been thinking. Miss Bright had readily accepted her offer, and she had written to tell Sally that next week she should come up and see them.

She could only stay a few hours with them when she came. The farewell visit was to be paid later. "But I think," she said as she was going, "I will call on my way home and say good-by to Mr. Binney in case I might not have another opportunity."

"Do," said Sally, and away she went.

Mr. Binney was at home. He had not been quite well lately; nothing more than a cold, but it had kept him a prisoner. To-day he might have gone out, but he had not felt inclined to, and he gallantly said he was glad to be in, as he should have been sorry indeed to have missed seeing Miss Bright.

"And so you are really going to leave us," he said, and almost regretfully, too. "Well, you will be very much missed. I don't know what the Brendons will do."

"They will not miss me more than I shall them," and the brave little woman made an effort that her voice should not sound shaky; "but you know Mr. Binney, I am not growing younger, am I?"

"No," he said, "that is true. I was saying the same to myself of myself only to-day."

"Yes, only with men it does not seem to matter, but with women the thought always comes with a little shudder, that when we get old and want quiet and rest and a comfortable chair by the fire there is doubt whether we shall be able to get them."

Mr. Binney did not answer, and fearing she was saying too much about her own feelings she altered her tone, which had been a little sad, and went on in her usual cheerful way: "But then I ought to feel so thankful that this opening has been made for me. I told them that I knew something would come; it has always done so; I have always been so lucky."

"It's your happy disposition makes you say so, my dear Miss Bright; a cheerful spirit shortens the longest day. I wish I could follow your example. I often feel condemned at my want of contentment—of gratitude, I ought to say."

But that Miss Bright would not allow; she reminded Mr. Binney of the many kind actions he had done, and in her own quiet way thanked him for the thoughtful present he had sent to her.

"No, no, no; now you must not speak of that," Mr. Binney hastily interrupted; and to give a turn to the conversation he said she "must have some tea," and ringing to order it, he hoped she could stay.

Well, yes, she thought she could spare time for that—indeed, to be plain, she was not in such a very great hurry. The fact had been that Joe had had an unexpected holiday; and she saw that, only for her being there, he had come home to go out somewhere with Sally.

"So I hope the little fib I told will be forgiven me, for when I said that I was wanted at home, although it was quite true, perhaps, I need not but for that have left quite so early. But it was so nice of Joe to come home. I do love to see husbands and wives companions to each other!"

"Ah indeed, yes; that is the object of matrimony, too often, I fear, lost sight of in our day by the young and the old too."

But Miss Bright did not agree. "No," she "knew so many united couples. There were the Brendons now—" but at this moment the tea was brought in, and Miss Bright asked should she pour it out. Her offer was accepted. "Only," said Mr. Binney, "you must take off your cloak, or you won't feel the good of it when you go; and your bonnet, too, wouldn't you be more comfortable without that?"

Miss Bright said "No," she would not take her bonnet off.

"Haven't a cap with you, I suppose?" said the old man slyly.

"Yes, indeed I have—a present from Sally—and a very becoming one, too."

"Put it on then, and let me pass my opinion."

Miss Bright hastened to obey, and when she came for his inspection the smile on her face and the soft pink in her cheeks made her look ten years younger.

"Well," she said, "now what do you think of it?"

"I think if you take my advice you will never wear any other."

"Really," said she laughing softly; "but it is for high days and holidays, you know!" And she tip-toed to look in the chimney glass saying that it was certainly a very pretty cap, and then sat down to pour out the tea. "The best tea things," she said, admiringly: "I am so fond of pretty china!" And then searching in the sugar basin she added: "I have not forgotten that you like two lumps of sugar, you see."

Mr. Binney smiled complacently; a feeling of well-being and comfort took possession of him.

Of a certainty it was very pleasant to have a congenial somebody to bear one company, one who could talk well, listen well and hold her tongue well, if necessary. Experience had assured him of that. Miss Bright posseesed each of these good qualities. When she had stayed there when Mrs. Binney was first ill, their evenings had passed very pleasantly, and recalling the things they had done, he asked:

"Do you often play chess now?"

"No, never."

"Cribbage, backgammon?"

"I've no one to play with. That is one thing in my going away," and she swallowed a sigh—"my evenings will be less lonely."

"Ah, yes, I find the time very long after dinner. I don't like to go to bed before half past ten, although I often feel inclined to."

"And the days draw in so quickly now, there is no afternoon; it is all evening, which reminds me that it is getting time for me to go, for it takes one quite an hour to get to the station."

"Not in a cab?"

"No, but I am going to walk; it is quite fine and dry, and if I feel tired at the Conway road I shall wait at the corner for the omnibus passing."

Miss Bright began to put on her bonnet. Mr. Binney walked to the window; for a minute he looked out, then he rang the bell.

"I shall go as far as the Conway road with you."

"Oh, Mr. Binney! No, pray don't think of such a thing; it might give you a cold, and there isn't the slightest occasion, I am so accustomed to go about alone."

But Mr. Binney remained firm; his hat and coat were brought to him, and away the two set off together. They chatted pleasantly as they walked along. "I shall hope to come and see them all sometimes," Miss Bright said. "I know as long as the Brendons have a home they will take me in."

"And remember that so long as I have a house there will be room for you in it."

"That is very kind of you, Mr. Binney," she said softly. "I am sure I do not know why people are all so good to me."

Mr. Binney apparently was no better able to inform her, and they walked on silently until the Conway road was reached.

"Now, then," said Miss Bright, "here we say farewell," and she held out her hand, but Mr. Binney did not take it; he was engaged in hailing a cab he saw; then he drew out his purse and Miss Bright knew that he intended settling with the man for the fare. She shook her head at him reprovingly.

Mr. Binney gave the directions to the driver and then he held out his hand, hesitated, opened the door and said, "I don't see why I should not go with you as far as the station."

At the railway station they had but a very short time of waiting. Miss Bright stood near the carriage which she had chosen; nothing remained but to say good-by and enter.

"And you will let us hear how you get on?" for she had not said she was coming up again.

"Oh, I shall often write to the Brendons and Sally. You will hear of me through them."

"And I hope so much that you will be comfortable and happy."

Miss Bright tried to smile, but her eyes filled rapidly, and to hide the tears she half turned away.

"I wish that you were not obliged to go away; couldn't anything be managed for you?"

She shook her head sadly. "No," she said: "I tried everything I could," and here a sob would come, "but nobody seemed to want me."

"I—I want you." Mr. Binney was stammering out his words excitedly. "Miss Bright, can you—will you stay for me. Could you consent to become Mrs. Binney?"

"Mrs. Binney?—I!" —everything seemed to swim around her—"but, Mr. Binney, such an idea never once occurred to me."

"I am very sure of that, my dear," he said earnestly, "and it has taken some time to come to me, or I should have made the offer long ago; however, better late than never—that is, if you will accept me."

"Oh, but I think it is so good of you—and you feel sure I can make you happy. What will the Brendons and Sally say?"

"Say that I am more lucky that I deserve to be for not asking you before. Now I understand why I wouldn't consent to your being my housekeeper; I was wanting you for my wife, you know."

Miss Bright held up her hands in dismay.

"Oh, my!" she cried. "There's the train off—gone, I declare!"

"What of that if it is?—another will soon follow, and while we are waiting for it, we can arrange our plans and fix the day."

And if any one wishes to know how it all ended, I can satisfy their curiosity by telling them that a more happy, cheery couple never were seen than the present Mr. and Mrs. Binney.

A Sentimental Cause of Crime.

(New York World.)

Crime against the person growing out of the relation of the sexes was never so prevalent as now. Jealousy, pique, anxiety, rivalry and even unbridled affection itself go armed to the teeth prepared to blow out brains. We publish about three cases a day in which lovers or husbands or wives attempt to arbitrate their wrongs or assuage their feelings with blood. The slaughter would be much greater if perturbed amorousness had a surer aim. It is sufficiently current to make one wonder what special causes have brought it about. One possible stimulus of this morbid activity ought not to be overlooked. The storm set in with the Ford brothers and the Dukes and Nutt case. As these criminals were more or less lionized for their crimes, and held up by a depraved public opinion in their localities as heroes whose acts ought to be extenuated, it should not appear so strange that they should have imitators, for the fact that crime has its epidemic phases of unconscious intimation is as well attested as any morbid phenomenon.

Sentimentality in the community may be and undoubtedly is responsible to some extent for these outbreaks of personal vengeance. We had an example of this sentimentality not long ago when a young woman shot her lover on an Elevated Railway station. Instantly a shallow and mistaken sympathy poured itself out in bouquets, and sought to soften a vulgar and violent act into romantic outlines. Thousands of weak, undisciplined and vain women read the accounts in the papers with only one emotion, and that emotion was one of sympathetic admiration for the act which has won for her such notoriety and such testimonials. It is hard for the healthy mind to understand such a condition of judgment and feeling. But it has got to be recognized nevertheless, and it has got to be squarely met if we would correct the evils which lie at the bottom of these crimes against the person. A wholesome public sentiment will not waste any rose-water or pansies on those victims of their own passions who take the law in their own hands. It can not in self-protection afford to do so.

The Most Wonderful Thing Talleyrand Saw in America.

(St. Louis Republican.)

Gen. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, is stopping in the city and will remain several days. He is looking remarkably well, and to talk with him is a great treat, as few persons in this country possess a greater fund of general information than this veteran statesman. In a conversation about Alexander Hamilton yesterday he told the following anecdote of Talleyrand, the great French diplomat, who, to save his neck from the guillotine, was forced to leave France, and he became an exile in the United States. "This," said Gen. Preston, "was in the years 1794 and 1794, when he spent a portion of his time near Albany, N. Y., where he resided with Count Le Tour du Pin, another distinguished French exile, who, with his accomplished wife, was concealed for six terrible weeks in Bordeaux during the bloody atrocities of Tallien. He arrived in Boston with two trunks of fine towels, the only property they had saved from the wreck of a large estate. Volney, the traveler, was also a member of the family, and they sold butter and eggs in Albany to eke out a living. Talleyrand returned to France on the first change of Government, and for many years, as is well known, swayed a great political influence there. Soon after his return to Paris he was asked what were the most notable things he saw in America. 'The most wonderful thing I saw,' said Talleyrand, 'was the great Alexander Hamilton crossing Broadway in the mud, with three big law books under his arm, going into court to argue a case.'"

Often Before the Meridian of Life is reached, the teeth decay. In nine cases out of ten they become carious through neglect. The timely use of SOZODONT arrests the destructive effects of impurities which have been allowed to accumulate upon the teeth. Children's teeth polished and invigorated by this salutary botanic preservative, will remain sound and white until a ripe old age, and failing teeth are rescued by it from increasing dilapidation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases. LUMBAGO, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGE (25 cents) and INHALER ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

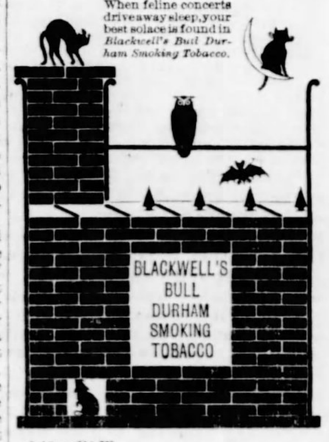
Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	25	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	$1 00	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Medicated Ointment	50
Paper	25		

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, are sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

fe18-MWF-to-nR&W

Analysis by Dr. A. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society, England, shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco. The soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina, in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf. That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking. Don't forget the brand. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull. All dealers have it.



fe13—nR&W

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Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister, takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. ☞ None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

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Weekly Post.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS.

AUGUST BELMONT, of New York, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a recent interview thinks "the next nominee will be a JAMES K. POLK sort of man." Not a bad pattern certainly. Mr. BELMONT adds:

I believe Mr. Flower will become more prominent than any one else as the New York and Eastern candidate, and that his antagonist will be Payne, of Ohio. Mr. Flower, as is well known, is a gentleman of large wealth himself, and could command almost any sum needed to make him the candidate. Opposed to him would be the Payne wealth and the immense resources of the Standard Oil Company. They will be pretty evenly matched, and if the fight gets bitter, and the race becomes neck and neck between these candidates, on a platform of money, you may expect the Convention to pitch them both overboard in disgust and take an entirely new man.

This opens the way for the "JAMES K. POLK sort of man," and Mr. BELMONT thinks Judge RUGER, of the New York Court of Appeals, fills the bill.

Governor HOADLY of Ohio was in Chicago on Saturday, declared he was only a candidate for good health, and that "Ohio will go Democratic if PAYNE is nominated," but will be doubtful otherwise. Said the Governor:

If nominated, I believe that Payne could carry Ohio even against an Ohio man nominated by the Republicans. Ohio is an October State, and hence has a greater bearing on the election than any other State. New York and Indiana may settle the question for one or the other party on the election, but the example of an October State always carries more or less weight, and goes a great way toward settling the result.

The feeling for RANDALL in Pennsylvania crops out in all Democratic Conventions and committee meetings, to select delegates to the State Convention, no matter whether instructions are adopted or not. He will have the good word of the State Convention, in whatever form is deemed most potential. Considerable talk about RANDALL as a candidate is also heard in the South, in the manufacturing districts and wherever the New South is manifesting itself. This is true also in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. Governor TILDEN says "RANDALL would make a splendid candidate," and it is a fact his strength is greatest where the party most needs strength—that is in the doubtful States.

Democrats are forced reluctantly to accept the recent assurances that Mr. TILDEN cannot be a candidate—that he will not accept even should the call be unanimously made by the National Convention. This comes in such authoritative form in the recent interviews of Mr. HOWELL, of Georgia, and Secretary STENGER, of this State, that the subject may be accepted as concluded. A *Herald* Albany special says:

A leading Republican here informed your correspondent last night at the Kenmore that he saw Mr. Tilden at his own house three months ago and had quite a conversation with him. His mind was as clear, bright and active as when he was Governor of the State. Nevertheless, his body was frail, and the strain that his physical organization would have to endure evidently would be more than he could bear. Still, the prominence of his name all over the country, and the deep feeling pervading the rank and file of the Democratic party that he should be their standard bearer in 1884 will give him absolute control of the Convention. He will nominate the candidates of the Democratic party, and they will be as loyal to him as was the Tenth Legion of Cæsar.

That his influence will be controlling in the Convention should he choose to exercise it, may be set down as a fact. Secretary STENGER is of the opinion that Mr. TILDEN is preparing a paper on the policy of the party, and that it will appear before the Convention meets.

As to the Republican side of the "impending conflict," the fight is gradually narrowing down to ARTHUR an BLAINE; LOGAN is not credited with much strength outside his own State, while ARTHUR's friends are gradually proclaiming EDMUNDS as their second choice. A leading Republican of New York who has been traversing the country on a political inspection tour, outlines the situation to the New York *Herald*:

The Presidential candidates of the Republican party might be placed in the following order: Arthur, Edmunds and Blaine. Logan is making a determined effort to place himself in the front rank, but it is not thought he will have any strength whatever in the Chicago Convention. He has very little strength in Pennsylvania and none in New York, New Jersey or any of the Eastern States, and a very little following in Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. The fact that he has no strength in New York is alone enough of itself to prevent his having much strength at Chicago.

In case the Convention should not nominate Arthur or Blaine, the next strongest man on the list will be General Gresham or Ben Harrison, of Indiana.

It is claimed that ARTHUR is developing great strength in New York and the West, and that the fight at Chicago at the outset will be between BLAINE and ARTHUR. On this, the sagacious observer comments:

In New York State it is pretty safe to calculate, counting the four delegates at large, that Arthur will have fifty six or sixty of the delegation. He is going to show greater strength in Pennsylvania than anybody dreams of. There is little doubt but that he will have at least one-half that delegation. He is also strong in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas and the Territories; also in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. As for the Southern States, they will naturally be for the administration. Logan, on his visit to New York, told a prominent Republican there, who is influential in the party, that Arthur ought to be weakened through the press, as, if he went to the Convention as strong as now indicated, the Blaine men could not be controlled as in 1880, and that a number would be likely to go to him (Arthur) and nominate him. Logan will control the Illinois delegation, but there will be influential men in that body who cannot be controlled as to a second choice.

THE Augusta *Constitutionalist*, which published the late interview with Mr. TILDEN declining the Democratic nomination, having canvassed Georgia on the Presidency, announces an almost unanimous demand for Mr. TILDEN's nomination for the Presidency. The recent interview with him is taken as a declaration that he is not a candidate, but is willing to be forced to take office.

That ARTHUR will get half the Pennsylvania delegation seems absurd from recent manifestations, but he has a "power of strength" in accomplishing results in the Federal office-holders and the Machine of the bosses. These may give the people a surprise, especially if they play as fine a game in the rest of the State as they have in Allegheny county with the congregated virtue at Lafayette Hall.

Mr. NORDHOFF, the Washington editor of the N. Y. *Herald*, telegraphs that paper of Sunday that Mr. BLAINE is counted out of the list of possibilities as his nomination would imperil the party. LOGAN is disposed of the same way. It is then suggested:

The Convention under the new rule will not go by solid State delegations; a number of men will be voted for at first, and it may prove to be a slower body to come to a conclusion than the last. Arthur will have more strength than many people now give him. Blaine, who set out with 284 votes in 1880, will not have over 220 this time. Edmunds will be much stronger this time than he was in 1880. Sherman, who hung at 91 votes that year for a long time, and never got above 118, may turn up stronger this time. When Logan is abandoned by Illinois Lincoln will make a good appearance. If Sherman should withdraw in favor of Blaine, and say Blaine should carry Ohio, that would nominate Blaine; but no one believes Sherman will do that. In 1880 Blaine might have given Sherman the nomination, but he would not do it, and Sherman, who then, to defeat the third term, magnanimously surrendered to an Ohio rival, who was Blaine's ally and not his, will hardly this time give up his own chance, which is a good fighting chance, to help Blaine. He is more likely to cast his handkerchief to another candidate. Senator Harrison has captured Indiana, will not consent to Gresham, and will hold the State solid for Blaine.

And then it is suggested BLAINE's forces may eventually go to HARRISON, with the certainty BLAINE will be Secretary of State, if HARRISON wins.

CARLISLE AND FREE TRADE.

The *World*, which did its level best to elect Mr. CARLISLE Speaker and thereby put Mr. MORRISON at the head of Ways and Means, with the view of re-opening Tariff agitation, is not altogether satisfied with the Speaker's recent speech to the Free Trade Club. It says "his speech meant Democratic disunion," and that it "falsifies the position and endangers the success of the party." Further, says the *World*:

We tell Mr. Carlisle frankly that he has made a disunion speech; a speech that is calculated to distract and divide the party which has honored him. His sentiments do not represent more than an insignificant fraction of his party. Democrats believe that it is more essential to drive a corrupt and dangerous party from power than to knock off 5 or 10 per cent. from the tariff. They believe in revenue reform and honest taxation. But they believe still more in administrative reform and honest government as necessarily a preliminary to revenue reform. The one we can secure within a year by placing before the people in a proper light the danger of perverted elections, dishonest officials, and an assassinated Republic. The other is at present impossible of practical realization until the Republican President and Republican Senate have been swept away by a people aroused to a sense of the Nation's peril.

It is also pointed out that the Free Trade Club, which Mr. CARLISLE left the Speaker's chair at the Capital to address, appearing necessarily as the representative of a high trust committed to his hands by the Democratic party, "is not a Democratic association, but is made up in a great measure of theorists of all parties." "At the present moment," adds the *World*, "when the Democratic party is known to be divided in sentiment on the tariff question; when the Democrats of Ohio and New Jersey have just won splendid victories on platforms directly opposed to Free Trade; when New York State and New York City stand prepared to repudiate any party infatuated and purblind enough to write Free Trade on its banner, a Democratic holding from his party such a trust as that confided to Mr. CARLISLE did not act either wisely or justly in lending his countenance to Free Trade doctrine." And so say we all.

All, we should except, but Mr. WATTERSON, self-installed at Washington in a sort of bossing capacity, to drive the Democracy to the support of the follies of the Free Trade zealots, in which he will have about as much success as Mrs. PARTINGTON in her historic undertaking. He telegraphs his Louisville paper, taking care to furnish Republican journals his incendiary bombast, in this fashion:

The squad of protectionists, claiming to be Democrats and led by Mr. Randall, have been whining, putting up a poor mouth, and tearfully pleading avoidance of a caucus. The sooner the break comes the better. There can be no arrangement short of the Morrison bill between the Democratic party and Pennsylvania. If Mr. Randall and his followers cannot support so conservative a measure, they can support nothing except a high tariff bill proposed by the Republicans, and in that event they had better pick up their grip-sacks and go over to the Republicans, where, on this question, they properly belong. * * * The failure of the Morrison bill means a defeat, and may involve the dissolution of the Democratic party.

This sort of talk from these Southern Hotspurs is not altogether a novelty. We had plenty of it in 1860, preceding the break in the Democratic party at Charleston. DAVIS, CLAY, TOOMBS, MASON and their fellow-conspirators made precisely the same threats of dissolution, in case the party rejected their dictum that slavery must be nationalized and protected. The party did reject their insolent demands precisely as it will thrust aside the Free Trade demands of the smaller-calibered agitators of to-day. But no such serious consequences will follow as the dreadful ones of 1861 and succeeding years. The National Convention will set down on this Free Trade clamor with an emphasis that will reduce it to nothingness. If anybody is to get out of the Democratic party it will be the Free Trade cranks, and their going will be a happy deliverance. They are insignificant as to numbers and as one-ideas as the old abolitionists or secessionists.

THE SOUTH AND THE MORRISON BILL.

The wool producing industry of Texas has reached a prosperous state, but will go under if the Morrison Tariff bill passes. The rancheros of Southern and Southwestern Texas have invested heavily in sheep, and millions of these animals, together with herds of goats and hogs, rove the wide plains and thrive in thickets and timber islands of that region south and west of San Antonia. The country is dry and arid, and covered with a growth of plants which possess excellent qualities for sheep producing. The thorny plants are covered with succulent leaves, upon which all kinds of small cattle thrive, while here and there are found fragrant herbs and scattered tufts of rich nutritious grass upon which both sheep and goats greedily feed. Within the past decade, the sheep raisers of this region have made successful efforts to improve the class of their stock. Males of the Merino breed have been imported, while the cross between them and the common Mexican ewe are of a vastly increased size, and their wool is but little inferior in quality and quantity to the stock of the sire. We gather these facts from an article in the N. O. *Times-Democrat*, which concludes:

The passage of the Morrison Tariff bill, one of whose clauses greatly reduces the import duty on foreign wool, will paralyze, if not entirely destroy, the wool-producing industry of Texas. The vast region south of San Antonio, which is being gradually filled up with sheep raisers, will again become an uninhabited waste, for it is impossible for the producers, at the same time, to contend successfully against the natural obstacles presented in Southern Texas and the unwise legislation meditated by the free trade element in Congress.

This is a sample of the many protests that are coming from the South against the Morrison bill; but the declarations of the recent Convention of Louisiana sugar and rice planters are even more emphatic and threatening to Democratic success this fall. The St. Louis *Republican*, a strong advocate of the Morrison bill, after narrating the opposition of the rice and sugar planters of Louisiana, at their Convention on the 12th, at New Orleans, says:

It cannot be disguised that this is a serious matter. It is a plain menace of a Democratic State to withdraw from the Democratic party in the approaching national contest, and deny its eight electoral votes to the Democratic Presidential ticket in case the present Congress shall pass the Morrison bill. If the one hundred rice and sugar planters who took this action really represent the people of Louisiana, then it is a question for the Democratic majority in the House to consider whether the eight electoral votes of that State are worth retaining at the cost of abandonment of the Morrison bill, and a complete back-down on the tariff question.

The *Republican* has a vague notion the loss of Louisiana will be made up somewhere else; but where will the loss of Ohio, Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut be made good? In Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa we presume. The recent Kansas election was not encouraging on that point.

A THRIFTY REFORMER.

In 1875 the United States Government was robbed of $48,000 by a Treasury clerk named HALLECK. He was arrested with an alleged accomplice named OTTMAN. A portion of the stolen money, about $30,000 we believe, was seized and held by the Government. HALLECK and OTTMAN were subjected to the "Star Route prosecutions" and of course escaped conviction. Then Congressman CROWLEY for the thieves and GEORGE BLISS for the Government—both great chums of Mr. ARTHUR—settled the case. On Saturday last, Mr. WM. A. COOK, the well known Washington lawyer, testified before the SPRINGER Committee that, according to his understanding, the "settlement" was as follows. The Government gave up all except $12,500 of the money it had recovered, and the balance, after giving OTTMAN, one of the alleged theives, $4,000, was "divided among the persons who effected the compromise."

Thus Mr. GEORGE BLISS is posing a great reformer. The New York *World* says that while making this OTTMAN settlement he represented the Government in the Star Route case, drawing about $60,000 out of the Treasury for "fees," and received an enormous fee from the national banks for his influence with the same "Administration" in relieving them of millions of taxation.

THE BLAINE people charge that the Pittsburgh postoffice delayed the delivery of postal cards, calling a meeting of their committee, to embarrass the movement to carry the Republican primaries against Messrs. ARTHUR and MAGEE. We suppose it is true, but it will be satisfactorily explained. There are always plenty of good reasons for such official eccentricities aside from the genuine one. But that it is a species of sharp practice that would delight the soul of J. MILLIGAN BLAINE if it were exercised on his behalf, we do not for an instant doubt. It is a faint imitation of the way "the Plumed Knight" became possessed of certain damaging letters, and the boldness with which he defended the theft only increased the ardor of his worshippers. "I tell you JIM is sharp," was the burthen of friendly comment. In 1880-'82 the Democratic Committee in this State found that their mail matter was tampered with, and were compelled to patronize the express companies. In a small way THE POST suffered by having its packages opened and Republican campaign documents folded in with the frozen truth with which we were endeavoring to enlighten the people, inducing some worthy souls to imagine we had taken the Republican Committee into partnership. The BLAINE politicians who are indignant at the delay of their postal cards, would have laughed at that as a good joke on behalf of the guileless GARFIELD. We hope the Pittsburgh postmaster will continue his scrutiny of the mail matter of the BLAINE faction, and only permit the circulation of such as his mighty mind deems suited to the political well-being of Republicans. As they say out West "what's the use being a fellow unless you are a —— of a fellow."

KEEPING in view the well known fact that the higher it is spiced the more readable is Washington news about Presidential candidates and party disruption, it is not difficult to get at the facts as they are of Democratic differences on the Tariff. They exist undoubtedly, and we believe Mr. MORRISON cannot pass his bill through the House, but the defeat of a Ways and Means report, heralded as a party measure, would create much ill feeling and bad blood among Democratic members. This it is desirable to avoid. A free and full conference will probably result in some arrangement that may save the pride of opinion on both sides, and avoid a party warfare. As there is no claim MORRISON's bill can become a law, the points in dispute ought to be readily adjusted by sensible people. As Mr. WATTERSON only seeks to create mischief and gain notoriety he can be dispensed with.

THE debate on woman suffrage in the Iowa Senate, last week, brought into emphatic prominence another subject that belongs to the domain of female effort—that of domestic help—and Senator BILLS made a speech against the suffrage proposition remarkable for its vigor of thought and expression. He denied that female voting is one of the pressing necessities of the day. The great problem coming up for solution in this country, said he, is the question of domestic help: "What shall we do with our kitchens?" He added:

"A woman is willing to go anywhere—into stores, offices, the public schools, and anywhere under God's heavens where she can earn enough to feed and clothe herself except into the kitchen. It is easier for a man to marry ten wives than to hire one servant-girl. The American people are fast becoming a people practically without homes. We are drifting into French flats, the co-operative housekeeping—huddling in groups, living like cattle, feeding out of a common trough. The home, the best institution ever given to any people, is disappearing from our midst. The women are deserting it for the political arena. I want to say," continued Senator Bills, who is the leading Republican in Scott county, "what I have not been permitted to say in any Republican convention—that the Republican ship is being overloaded. It is in danger, with prohibition in the hold, protective tariff amidship, and woman suffrage on deck. The danger-point is reached. She is near the water's edge, and is constantly settling."

THE LASKER incident was concluded yesterday by the adoption by the House of Representatives of resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There is an apologetic tone about the first resolution that is abominable. The second is well enough. The first explains the LASKER resolution and the second says the House has nothing to do with BISMARCK's refusal to send it to its destination. Mr. COX, of New York, wanted to lay the resolutions on the table, but they were adopted with only a few dissenting votes. "TOM" OCHILTREE made a speech opposing them as apologetic and unworthy the House. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN has managed this business better than the House.

EDITORAIL MENTION.

BUTLER county Democrats indorse RANDALL for the Presidency, and so instruct their delegates to the State Convention.

A BETTER feeling seems to be developing among Democrats in Washington on the tariff question, and a general conference and resulting compromise bill are talked of.

GENERAL GRANT denies the interview in which he was reported as giving BLAINE a boost and declaring the campaign this fall would be fought on the sectional issue.

MAHONE is hard at work securing an ARTHUR delegation from Virginia. KELLOGG has done the same in Louisiana. Our elegant President don't shine in his associates.

IT is announced that Mr. ARTHUR's dinners so far this season have cost five thousand dollars. He is too urbane a host to make this statement, and it is likely a correspondent's guess.

THE British Government has ordered the reward of a thousand pounds for OSMAN DIGNA's head to be withdrawn. Still the head will be thankfully accepted. OSMAN is preaching certain success in the third battle to his followers.

THE funds remaining in the hands of the Flood Relief Committee have been transferred to a sub-Relief Committee to distribute at such places as they deem advisable. This committee consists of Capt. GRAY, Treasurer MEYRAN and Secretary ROBINSON.

THE New York *Times* says "the way to get a respectable showing of ARTHUR delegates from New York is to steal them." The President's close associates are equal to the emergency, and the *Times* adds "the work of stealing is going on adroitly."

THE English General has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for OSMAN DIGNA, the leader of the Arabs, acknowledging allegiance to the Mahdi. "Dead or alive," it is presumable. This is a chivalric way of making war. In Africa it is simply a bribe for assassination.

ONE of the brightest Senators on the Republican side of the chamber, Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, is to resign to accept the vacant United States Circuit Judgeship, in the Eighth Federal district. It is also given out that he will be succeeded in the Senate by Gov. ST. JOHN, a somewhat noted Protection crank.

MR. BUCHANAN'S private Secretary, during his Presidential term, boldly challenges the truth of important statements made in BLAINE'S book that the President's answer to the South Carolina Commissioners was perilous to the integrity of the Union, and Judge BLACK compelled its modification. This is stated to be untrue.

DOCTOR NEWMAN, known as General GRANT'S private chaplain, believes in America for the Americans, and made a sermon-speech on Sunday at his New York tabernacle, between rows for its possession, in favor of a law that "no foreign born citizen shall ever enter the halls of legislation." The good Doctor believes in the colored citizen.

A MISERABLE trick is said to be practiced by certain foreign brokers; it is to buy up at a discount trade dollars, of which about 7,000,000 are outstanding in this country, and sell them for their face value to emigrants about to sail for the United States. Immigration agents in Europe could do a good service by exposing this fraud.

A FRESH and sketchy letter is printed elsewhere giving the writer's observations and experience in rural Cuba, a region not often penetrated by tourists, who rarely go beyond the suburbs of Havana. The primitive condition of Cuban agriculture and the decay that is falling on the great sugar plantations, are points of great interest.

THE United States leads the world in making steel rails. The British production in 1883 was only 1,097,174 gross tons, against 1,148,709 in the United States; in 1882 Great Britain made 1,235,785 gross tons, and the United States 1,284,067. The price has varied as follows in the United States: In 1868, $158 50 per ton; in 1876, $50 25; in 1880, $67 50; in 1883, $37 50. In 1881 we imported 386,321 tons, and in 1885, 35,977, all but 9,000 tons for re-exportation.

IT is likely that the BLAINE people in Pennsylvania this year will favor the unit rule, as they are tolerable sure of a majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is the minority that always kicks against this rule; but its effects aside in this or any other contest, it is only by the unit rule a great State like Pennsylvania can have its proper weight and influence in National Conventions. It should be voluntarily adopted, however, and not bulldozed through.

AN intimate friend of Mr. Blaine's says he is not a candidate in the ordinary sense of being a candidate; that he is making no effort.—*Washington special.*

Of course not. Mr. BLAINE is as innocent of making an effort as Mrs. DOMBEY. He just puts his trust in Providence, and goes on writing history and directing his corps of lightning rod book canvassers. If Mr. BLAINE would make "an effort" he might be cut down by sun stroke or confronted by the ghost of MULLIGAN. Its a great pity Mr. BLAINE refuses to make an effort.

CONGRESSMAN BAYNE is charged with having refused to accompany a friend to call on Mr. BLAINE on the ground that "he (BAYNE) was disgusted with the man; his MULLIGAN letters, his general record in Congress, his managing for the Presidential nomination, and his actions generally have been exceedingly distasteful to me, and I don't wan't to pretend to be friendly." These are the words put in Col. BAYNE's mouth. Well, has he not the right to change his mind and worship the rising sun?

"BOB" LINCOLN has a possible issue that may nominate him at Chicago. A special says the President will sign the FITZ JOHN PORTER bill, "and will then have to appoint PORTER a Colonel in the army through the Secretary of War. The appointment would not be complete without an order issued by the Secretary. Mr. LINCOLN has said since the passage of the bill that he would resign his seat in the Cabinet before he would sign an order restoring PORTER to the army." This may be regarded as LINCOLN's great opportunity for a strike in sensational politics.

The National Conventions Four Years Ago.

General Garfield was nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot and the fifth day of the Chicago Convention of 1880, when Michigan cast her sixteen votes for Garfield, and the stampede from Blaine to Garfield culminated on the second subsequent ballot. The ballot stood as follows:

Garfield	399	Sherman	3
Grant	306	Washburne	5
Blaine	42		

The Republican Convention that meets June next will consist of 820 delegates instead of 756, and the two successful aspirants will need 411 votes. The "Solid South" will have 306 votes in the Convention.

The Democratic Convention that met in Cincinnati on the 22d day of June, 1880, consisted of 738 delegates, the Territories not being allowed representation. On the 23d a vote was taken:

Hancock	171	Morrison	62
Bayard	153½	Tilden	38
Payne	81	Hendricks	50½
Thurman	88½	Scattering	31
Field	65		

When the Convention met next morning Hancock was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 705 votes, as against 39 for Hendricks. The same day William H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President, without other opposition than that of Governor Bishop, of Ohio, whose name was withdrawn during the ballot.

The next Convention of the Democracy will consist of 802 delegates, and under the two-thirds rule a nomination would require 535 consenting votes. The choice of that number of delegates could scarcely fail to be the choice of the party throughout the country.

THERE is no place like America is the opinion of Archbishop Gibbon of Baltimore who in his first public address since his prolonged visit to Europe, at Baltimore on Sunday night, talked in this way:

The oftener I go to Europe the longer I remain there, and the more I study the political condition of its people I return home filled with greater admiration for our own country and more profoundly grateful that I am an American citizen. When I contemplate the standing armies of over a million of soldiers in each of the principal countries of Europe; when I consider what an enormous drain these armies are on the resources of a country and what a truthful source of immorality; when I consider that they are a constant menace to their neighbors and incentive to war, and when I consider that the subject of war engages so much of the attention of the Cabinets of Europe, and when, on the other hand, I look at our own country, with its 55,000,000 of inhabitants and its little army of 25,000 men, scattered along our frontiers and that one might travel from Maine to California without once seeing a soldier or a gendarme; when I consider that if need be every citizen is a soldier without being confined in a barracks and ready to defend and to die for his country; when I consider that we have no entangling alliances; when I reflect on our material prosperity; above all, when I consider the happy blending with us of authority, with civil and religious liberty, with all our political corruption, I bless God for the favors he has vouchsafed us and I pray that He may continue to hold over us the mantle of His protection.

A REMARKABLE hand at whist is authenticated by the affidavits of prominent members of the Cuvier Club at Cincinnati, who played the game in November last. The statement shows that two packs of cards were used; that the first hand dealt was an ordinary one; that at the second deal Mr. Webster gave the cards the usual thorough mixture, and after being cut in the regular way the pack was dealt, with the following extraordinary result: Culbertson received 13 spades, Starbuck received 13 hearts, Kierstead received 13 diamonds, Webster received 13 clubs, which latter were trumps. Mr. Minor, the only spectator of the game, testifies to the same effect. This is believed to be without precedent, and few will credit the absence of fixing the pasteboards.

RIGOROUS MEASURES

To Stamp Out the Business of Speculation in Ohio.

(Special to The Pittsburgh POST.)

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—This afternoon a bill was passed in the House of Representatives to prevent gambling in grain, stocks, petroleum, wool and provisions. The bill provides that all contracts and agreements, no matter by what name designated, by which any person shall contract to sell or buy any stocks, or shares of stocks, of any railroad or transportation company, mining or other corporation, who does not intend actually to deliver or to receive and pay for the same, are declared illegal contracts and agreements against public policy. All agreements on "margins" or "futures" are held to be gambling and criminal acts. No matter in what capacity he acts any person convicted in a court of criminal jurisdiction shall be fined and imprisoned for each offense. The most important feature of the bill states that any agent or employe of any telegraph or telephone company or any person who shall communicate, receive, exhibit or display in any manner, any statements of quotations or prices on margins, futures or options, shall be deemed an accesory, and subject to the same punishment as the principal.

The bill will probably come before the Senate in the morning, and be quickly passed, thus doing away with all gambling in any form whatever.

NILES' CLERKS.

Corps of Assistants to the Auditor General-Elect.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 19.—Auditor General-elect Jerome B. Niles was in the city to-day. On being asked whether he had fully determined on his clerks and other officials, he replied that he had and gave the names as follows:

Chief Clerk, Thos. McCamant, of Blair county; Corporation Clerk, Robert Frazier, of Allegheny county; County Clerk, Henry V. Graffen, of Montgomery county; Warrant Clerk, J. Briggs Meyers, of Venango county; Clerks, J. B. Storey, of Butler county; D. C. Imbrie, of Beaver county; Elijah J. Campbell, of Lycoming county; P. J. Rau, of York county; L. B. Eyster, of Franklin county; C. W. Myers, of Lancaster county; B. J. Costley, of Tioga county; Watchmen, Wm. H. Midlow, of Dauphin county, and M. Burton, of Philadelphia.

The first six mentioned are at present employed at the Department. Rau is a lawyer in York, Eyster is a young lawyer in Chambersburg, Midlaw is a Republican of the Seventh ward, Harrisburg, and Burton is a colored politician from Philadelphia.

TWO WOMEN HANGED.

Their Victim Insured and Then Poisoned—Hardened Criminals.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, March 4.)

Yesterday witnessed the grim closing scene of one of the most atrocious of modern tragedies. Catherine Flannagan and Margaret Higgins were hanged at Kirkdale Jail for the murder of Thomas Higgins. Though only convicted in one out of the four cases got up by the prosecution, there cannot be the smallest doubt that these two women were instrumental in causing the deaths of the three other persons and very possibly of many others besides. Husband and child and friend were sacrificed without pity and without compunction by these terrible sisters. They appeared to have died as they lived—callous. It has been repeatedly rumored that one or the other had confessed to the justice of the sentence. But the Roman Catholic chaplain states that though Higgins was disposed at the last moment to make a formal statement, Flannagan—always the more resolute spirit of the two—refused to divulge anything. There is, however, talk of their having implicated other persons in similar crimes to those for which they have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. People of the evil disposition of these wretched women would be delighted to see others caught in the same toils as themselves and we may be sure would not be very scrupulous in their statements. Nevertheless, a review of the case forcibly recalls the suggestive remark of the Assize Judge in his summing up to the jury: "How many people may there be now lying in the burial ground who, if their lives had never been insured, might be living at this moment?" In this sentence is revealed the motive of the murder or murders in question. No difficulty was experienced by the poisoners in insuring the lives of their victims, and in most instances, too, without the knowledge of the insured. Thomas Higgins, the husband of the culprit Margaret Higgins, was insured in several offices for sums amounting in the aggregate to considerably more than £100. Only in regard to one office was any difficulty met with. After the scientific evidence given at the trial, no doubt can be entertained that the poison was obtained from the fly-papers. The world is well rid of two beings with murderous instincts like these. No limit can be fixed to their capacity for the destruction of human life, except that of opportunity, for no ties of blood or affection sufficed to save the persons whom they had callously marked out for death. In fine, the only sense of satisfaction yielded by the terrible history proceeds from a feeling that wretches who would imitate them if they could will find the process far less easy than the women who have thus ignominiously perished on the gallows.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.
seleow1wtW

The Commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of John Dillman the Easton, Pa., wife murderer respited until April 8th have reported that he is sane.

HAVE you heart disease in any form? If so use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator; 30 years have proved it a sure remedy for organic or sympathetic heart disease. $1 per bottle at druggists.

THEY ACCEPTED THE ISSUE.

An Inglorious Ending to a Promising Beginning.

Republican Kickers Hold a Convention, Talk Big, and Finally Accept Magee's Scheme.

To the polls! This was the rallying cry of the big Republican meeting on Saturday night at Lafayette Hall. It was a big meeting, and no mistake. The hall was filled. The first floor was packed by a gathering of men as intelligent, and as thoroughly representative of the varied industries of this county, as any public assemblage in Pittsburgh for years. Many who could not secure seats on the first floor occupied the galleries. There was no mob element, such as at the meeting of the Republican County Committee a week previously had insolently howled down every speaker that attempted to say a word in behalf of a popular expression as to the selection of delegates to Chicago. Everything that was done Saturday night was done decently and in order. The Stalwarts present made no attempt to interfere, which was singular, considering how well they like to have things their own way. The object of the meeting was to consider what action should be taken with reference to the call of the Republican County Committee for the election of delegates to the State Convention and to the Chicago Convention. The preponderance of sentiment manifested, whenever an opportunity offered, as to the nomination for President, was heavily in favor of Blaine. The coupling of the names of Blaine and Lincoln was greeted with prolonged applause.

At 8 o'clock A. W. Byers called the Convention to order, and Col. J. M. Schoonmaker was elected President. There were 30 or 40 Vice Presidents, all among the most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. Col. Schoonmaker briefly expressed the sentiment that success in the long run depends upon compliance with the will of the people. Then he called for a speech from Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, who was in the audience. The latter stepped forward to the stage and made a speech of considerable length. He reviewed the plan of Mr. Magee, as adopted by the County Committee, under which delegates to Chicago are to be chosen, and claimed that in its underlying phases it was so complicated as to require the acuteness of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to analyze it. He illustrated it by saying that it was the intention of the inventors to elect, if possible, "ring" delegates in the Senatorial and Representative districts which overlap the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts, and then have these delegates vote in both the Congressional conventions for delegates to Chicago. Chairman Fetterman claims this can be done, while State Chairman Cooper says it cannot be done. Or, for instance, suppose the delegate chosen to represent the Forty-fifth Senatorial district should be a resident of the Twenty-second Congressional district. If he should be a "ring" man, and his vote should be needed in the Twenty-second district convention, he would be kept there. If his vote should not be needed there he would be asked to substitute in his stead another "ring" man from that part of his Senatorial district which lies in the Twenty-third Congressional district, so that his substitute could enter the Allegheny Congressional Convention and vote for two anti-Blaine delegates to Chicago. If the Republican voters, said Mr. Bayne, will turn out on March 29th, and vote for anti-machine delegates, they can completely nullify the "ring" scheme, complicated as it is. This idea Mr. Bayne repeated again and again, and urged in every conceivable form. He said it was the only way to overcome the ring, and the easiest way if undertaken with determination. Mr. Bayne was in favor of accepting the issue as presented by the County Committee, notwithstanding the difficulties which hedge it round, and giving battle to the machine on its chosen ground.

The next speaker was John Jarrett, who also argued in favor of allowing the people to elect their own delegates to Chicago, instead of deceiving them by the schemes of political manipulators. Jarrett said a gentleman had told him on Saturday afternoon that if he attended this meeting his chances (for the Congressional nomination) would be spoiled. Jarrett replied that if association with the people, and advocacy of their rights, meant being spoiled, it might be well to consider him already spoiled. General Negley, Jarrett's opponent for the nomination to Congress, was not at the meeting, and therefore his chances are not spoiled. This latter sentiment Jarrett did not utter, but under the circumstances it naturally enough occurred to one. Jarrett worked in his speech a eulogy for Blaine and Lincoln, which was enthusiastically responded to. He said, further, he would never be for Arthur, because Arthur was not a good protectionist. For the same reason Pennsylvania could never be for him.

These, outside of an address by Mr. Weeks, were the principal speeches. The rest of the evening was devoted to an earnest but orderly discussion of what would be, under the circumstances, the best plan of action. Mr. Bayne, Mr. Weeks, J. S. Slagle and others were in favor of adopting the resolutions presented at last week's caucus, which accept, though under protest, the plan as laid down in the call of the County Committee, and fighting the issue determinedly at the polls.

Mr. Houseman offered an amendment providing that the precinct delegates chosen on March 29th shall, after they have elected Senatorial and Representative delegates, meet in Congressional Conventions in their respective districts and elect delegates to the National Convention. Another amendment, offered by W. P. De Armit, contemplated ignoring altogether, as irregular, the action of the County Committee, and calling popular district conventions to choose national delegates. These amendments were discussed for some time. Col. Bayne fought them both vigorously. The merit of Mr. De Armit's proposition was unassailable, but under the leadership of Mr. Bayne, and the influence of his sophistical arguments, the scheme was rejected. Mr. Houseman's met the same fate, and then the original resolutions were adopted, thus making a fiasco out of a meeting and a movement that would have been powerful, if rightly conducted, in accomplishing the desired object, and correcting many other evils that have been sources of manifold complaints.

Provision was also made for the appointment of a Finance Committee of Ten, and an Executive Committee of One Hundred to set up delegates in the various precincts and push the campaign vigorously forward.

A Wonderful Substance.

The results which are attending the administration by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, of their Vitalizing Remedy for chronic diseases, give new surprises to both patients and physicians every day. Nothing like these results has heretofore been known in the treatment of disease. If you have any ailment about which you are concerned, write to them for information about their new Treatment and it will be promptly furnished.

Madame Anna Bishop, the once famous singer, died yesterday in New York from apoplexy.

HEART Disease has brought many to an untimely grave. The heart is as liable as other organs to disease; if you have it even in the slightest form use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1 per bottle.

ORCE TO FORCE.

Issue on the Morrison Bill Must Come.

st Resolution Which Will Show the Full Strength of the Opposition,

Deciding the Question of Adopting the Ohio Platform.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SHINGTON, March 17.—The *Star* to- ontains the following: "The drift of mong Democratic members of the e to-day on the subject of the tariff, caucus on the Morrison bill, was temperate and conservative than g last week. The suggestion of a is for the purpose of conference—of a al exchange of opinion with the view reeing upon some amicable line of —has been made and meets with favor. The opponents of the Morri- bill all express their entire gness to join in such a s. Messrs. Post, of Pennsylvania, ell, of Connecticut, Wilkins, of and other Democrats who are op- to tariff legislation said that they o objection whatever to a caucus for ssion.

r. Post said that he thought such a s, or conference, ought to be held. Democrats ought to meet together,' 'to discuss the situation calmly, n a friendly spirit, in order that all agree upon some definite course of . I do not believe in anything like ion, but I do believe in harmony, and tisfied that it can be attained.'

HE WILL FOLLOW HIS PARTY.

r. Mitchell declared that he proposes low his party wherever it may lead. id: 'If a majority should determine e Morrison bill, it will not be for me Democrat, to set my individual judg- against that policy. I am a party and will follow the party caucus.'

me of the ardent supporters of the ison bill also declared in favor of a s for conference, and not with the tly avowed purpose of forcing the n the party. Messrs. Robertson, of ucky, Morgan, of Missouri, and s equally avowed in their assertio some tariff bill must be passed, ex- ed the opinion that a caucus in the est of peace and harmony was a good

ome talk was heard in favor of a com- ise that would produce a bill re- g the tariff, and framed in a shape would enable the Eastern Pennsylvania Democrats to sup- it. The policy of compromise s to have taken hold of a good many, by some it is pronounced absolutely ssary, as they say that a row and a will undoubtedly lose the Presi- y.

t has not been definitely determined her a Democratic caucus will be d this or next week. Some members e House say that while the Protection- favor the compromise of revising the , instead of passing the Morrison bill, the Morrison men are not likely to e to this, as they are drawing new age with the apparent weakening of of the Protectionists before the tre of a caucus."

Henry Watterson's Screed.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ASHINGTON, March 18.—A screed of ri Watterson's, sent to his newspaper night, and published in one of the l papers this morning, has stirred up e a breeze in Congressional circles. In dispatch Watterson sets forth the oses of the Free Traders to go ahead, king the power of the caucus to pel obedience to their policy, and ting all Democrats who don't want eep in with the procession to "pick heir grip-sacks and go over to the ublicans." Watterson's fulminations usually little regarded, as he is con- red a blatherskite, but in this in- ce he evidently voiced the sentiments Morrison, Carlisle and the other leaders is faction, after a full and free con- ation. It is without question an horitative

DECLARATION OF WAR

inst Randall and others who think h him in the House. Its effect will be ender fruitless the efforts that have n going on for a compromise, and to h to the ground the hopes of harmony t were beginning to be entertained. It otice of an open, aggressive movement force the Morrison bill through a caucus ich is to be held early next week, and n through the House, regardless of con- uences to the Democratic party or the ntry. It was the one subject of com- nt and gossip at the Capitol to-day, and e rise to considerable indignation. ne of the opinions expressed are ap- ided:

JOHN J. O'NEILL,

St. Louis, who was a Carlisle man, said t Morrison, Vest and a few others, com- sing a select little coterie, were all the e setting up plans, but consulted few tsiders, and altogether ignored the new mbers. They could not force him into support of their bill. Hancock had lared that the tariff was a local issue, be settled by the Congressional districts, d upon that platform he (O'Neill) had he before the people and been elected. represented a manufacturing district, ile Morrison represented an agricul- ral district, with only two small nail rks within its limit. He would be true the interests of his district, and Mor- son could do as he pleased. He would bmit to no dictation.

JAMES H. HOPKINS

ys that Morrison's bill cannot be anged so as to get his support, and that will gladly attend its funeral. He ys that if Carlisle has the right, as he imed in his New York speech, to act th any party for Free Trade he Hopkins) has the right to act with the publicans to prevent it. This is the sition of all the Pennsylvania Demo- ats, with the possible exception of utchler, who hopes for some modifica- n in the bill, so that he can support it.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Some of the Southern members were ry emphatic in their condemnation of e Watterson dispatch. They fear the rospect of negro rule and Republican ayonets if the Democrats should lose the residency. A well informed Southern an said that the men who are kicking up is trouble belong to a section that will rely give 153 electoral votes for a Demo- at, that the National Convention will adopt the Ohio platform and nominate either Payne or Randall, and that all Democrats will fall into line.

A level-headed Democratic Congressman said: "Let them go ahead and spend their force. I told Randall a month ago that the further they went the better for him."

CONGRESSMAN CONVERSE,

of Ohio, a leading Randall man in the Speakership fight, was satisfied that the Watterson dispatch was an authoritative announcement of a fixed purpose to compel Democrats to support the Morrison bill.

Mr. Hoblitzell, of Maryland, agreed with Converse as to the purpose of the Free Traders, but said that they could not bulldoze him. He would go into a caucus, but Morrison could not drive him.

A prominent Democratic member said: "These dispatches sound like the crack of the old slave-driver's whip. The Morrison bill is only a delusion and a snare to serve the selfish, personal and political purposes of those who have it in charge. Morrison is not a candidate for President at all, but does want to be Governor of Illinois, and thinks that this bill will be the means of gratifying his ambition.

SENATOR PUGH,

of Alabama, said that the Democratic party does not want to rule any of its members out of the party, for opinions' sake. He said that the caucus, if there be one, should be for a free and fair exchange of views, all acting for the best interests of the party. Mr. Pugh thinks that the Morrison bill is "a step in the right direction," but he would not attempt, he says, to drive a man out of his party for differing with him.

SENATOR GARLAND

deprecates the violence of the factionists, and thinks that calm discussion and judgment should prevail. It is remarked by many Democrats that the extreme and intolerant course of the Free Traders has placed Mr. Randall and his friends on the vantage ground, and that it enables them to stand before the country in the attitude of Democrats who do not insist upon any "ultimatum," but are seeking the party good.

A leading Democratic Senator said to-day: "These extremists have thrown away our chances to elect a President."

Another Democratic Senator, an avowed Tariff Reformer, said: "Carlisle had no business to attend that Free Trade dinner."

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN

says: "I am glad that Mr. Watterson has indulged in his extreme declarations. It will have an effect the reverse of what he anticipates. If a caucus is to lay down an ultimatum before it meets, the result will be only a skeleton caucus. Men will not surrender their opinions in advance of a caucus at the dictum of a few individuals."

Representative Talbott, of Maryland, says he thinks that he is as good a Democrat as Mr. Watterson, or any man who agrees with him, and that "they will have a good time" driving him out of the party.

ELECTRICITY ON THE MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument Commission has granted authority to the Brush-Swan Electric Lighting Company to erect ten electric lights on the top of the Washington monument. The lights have arrived, and the work of placing them in position began to-day. It is expected that they will be in operation before the end of the present week. The company expect that the lights will be so effective that the city will be illuminated as far out as Dupont Circle. They are to be removed by the 1st of April.

AN ENORMOUS JOB.

Mr. Henley's resolution, introduced yesterday, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged irregularities in the awarding of a contract 14 years ago to the Alaska Commercial Company, asserts that the bid of the Alaska Commercial Company was the least profitable for the Government inasmuch as it proposed to pay into the treasury for the privilege of taking 100,000 seals each year only $65,000, whereas there were at least a dozen better bids, one of which contained an agreement to pay $200,000 per year. The preamble contains a great many particulars as to the small cost of the skins to the company as contrasted to the large price received for them, and asserts that the Government agents in Alaska have been systematically corrupted. Mr. Henley claims that the company have been making from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 every year on an almost nominal investment of capital.

Force to Force.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—It seems to be understood that a caucus of Democratic members of the House will be called for Tuesday night of next week, to commit the party to the Morrison tariff bill. Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is here assisting the scheme, in conjunction with Henry Watterson, Morrison and Carlisle. There was talk to-day about a modification of the bill, and such concession as would produce harmony, but Colonel A. K. McClure, who dined Watterson, McDonald, Carlisle and Morrison last night, heard from them no expressions to indicate that they were in a compromising mood, and the inference is that the issue must come on the Morrison bill as it stands. The other side is equally firm, and the opponents of the bill have agreed upon their program, and will attend the caucus and oppose force to force.

A TEST RESOLUTION.

On the threshold of the caucus a Southern member, (probably Tillman, of South Carolina), will offer a resolution indorsing the Ohio platform, which, in substance, is that the tariff should be for revenue, so adjusted as to adequately protect American industries and American labor, without fostering monopolies. This resolution will be pressed to a vote and will necessitate a show of hands. It will obtain twelve votes each in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, two in Connecticut, three in New Jersey, three in Maryland, four in Virginia, two in West Virginia, two in Indiana, five in California, two in Georgia, three in Alabama, three or four in Tennessee, two or three in Missouri, two in South Carolina and three in Louisiana. This would, of course, not be enough to secure the adoption of the resolution, but it is expected so serve as a notice to the promoters of the Morrison bill that they cannot carry it through the House. Should the Morrison bill afterwards be indorsed, the majority of the members who propose to support Tillman's resolution will still exercise their right to vote against the bill in the House.

M'CLURE AS A HARMONIZER.

Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, having given a dinner yesterday to the Free Trade leaders, this morning breakfasted Messrs. Randall, Mitchell, Curtin and Boyle, and thus got both sides of the tariff dispute.

THE WHISKY BILL

was brought up to-day by the narrow vote of 137 yeas, 117 nays. Mr. Morrison opened the debate in a clear and forcible statement, being interrupted several times by that blathering idiot, J. D. White, who became so disorderly that Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Hill had to caution him to be quiet. Mr. Willis, the author of the bill, was next recognized, but had barely begun his argument when he gave way to Blackburn, to move an adjournment.

WILLIS' VIEWS,

In an interview with THE POST correspondent to-night, Mr. Willis expressed the belief that the bill would pass on the final vote, although he apprehended that the vote would be close. He said that there were so many interests arrayed against the bill that it would be hard work to get it through. "But," said he, "with good management it will win. Those who favor the abolition of the Internal Revenue system are opposed to it. The Maine fanatics of New England are also against it. Massachusetts is an exception, which will give eight or nine votes in its favor. The strange feature of the opposition is the antagonism to the bill in the Southern States, the explanation being that the temperance wave, for the first time, has passed over some of them, notably Georgia. The members from that State gave this as their reason for opposing the bill which, upon equitable grounds, they believe ought to be passed.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

It is to be remarked, as one of the strange inconsistencies of public men that in the last Congress the Committee on Ways and Means, which Mr. Kelley was Chairman, and Mr. Randall a member, reported unanimously to the House a bill placing distilled spirits on the same footing with tobacco and other articles on the internal revenue tariff, which was, in effect, to grant unlimited extension of the bonded period; while, of a House, consisting of 293 members, only 29 were to be found voting against the report. That report provided for no interest whatever, yet on this bill, which asks for only two years' extension, and provides for 4½ per cent. interest, not only is every member of last year's Ways and Means Committee opposed to it, but Messrs. Kelley and Randall are actively leading the opposition forces." Mr. Willis thinks that a vote may be reached to-morrow, unless the Virginia contested election case occupies too much time. He says, however, that no effort will be made to crowd it through, its friends desiring to have anything wrong there may be in it corrected, and to give any information upon any features of the bill not thoroughly understood. "The chief object of the measure is," said Mr. Willis, "to relieve a large commercial industry, involving various collateral business institutions, including banks, from threatened bankruptcy."

THE OPPOSITION AT WORK.

While Mr. Willis thinks the Whisky bill will pass, others differ with him and say that the vote to bring it up was not a test. Messrs. McKinley, Kasson and others, who voted affirmatively to-day, will vote the other way on the passage of the bill. The whisky men had too few votes to-day to spare many of their attorneys. Green B. Raum and Henry Watterson, however, are actively at work among the members to-night, and it is suspected that Joe McDonald came here to take a hand for the bill.

CURTIN COMPLIMENTED.

Ex-Governor Curtin was highly complimented on all lands to-day upon the adroit and skilful manner in which he and his Committee had extricated the House from the Lasker difficulty. Such men as Dorsheimer congratulated Curtin upon the happy disposal of so ugly and complicated a matter. Only the companion clowns—Belford and Cox—objected. Ochiltree, although he made a speech against the report of the Committee, was thoroughly satisfied. The Texan had anticipated a different report, when preparing his speech, and did not alter his manuscript. During the discussion, Curtin rebuked Cox severely, as the latter deserved.

BOARD OF PROPERTY.

A Deed From the Penns Introduced as Evidence.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., March 19.—The bi-monthly stated meeting of the Board of Property to-day was an interesting affair. All the members were present, and several important cases were considered. Among them was the case of James Quinn for an island in the Susquehanna river near the mouth Chillisquaque creek, in Northumberland county. It was claimed that the island had been appropriated pursuant to the warrant dated November 29, 1768, and conveyed by the proprietaries to John Louden, by deed dated the 14th day of May, 1785. A warrant was refused, on the application of Mr. Quinn and a notable incident developed in the trial of this case was the discovery of the deed for the island in question, from the Penns to Capt. John Louden. The home of the owner of the title was inundated in the great floods of 1865. When the water entered some pieces of furniture concealed in a corner began to float around and among others an ancient box. It was taken out and opened, and in it, among other valuable papers, the deed of 1785, handsomely engrossed on parchment, was found. It was somewhat injured by the bath, but the parchment, as produced before the Board, shows the writing to be still legible.

Moses Scott, of Washington county, caveated the acceptance of a survey made on a warrant to J. Alf. Patton, for a tract of land in Carroll township, Washington county. Depositions of witnesses were read, the records of original surveys examined, and the caveat sustained.

Two other cases were heard and held under advisement. Nine other cases were continued by agreement of the parties.

New Goods at Strassburger & Joseph's.

We take pleasure to inform our many customers and strangers that our assortment for the spring trade of 1884 is now complete. We can safely assert that our assortment of foreign and domestic suitings and trouserings is equal to any in the two cities for new designs and popular shades.

Our stock of men's, boys' and children's clothing stands unsurpassed as to quality, style and workmanship. In order to meet the strongest competition we spared no effort to get the best goods at rock bottom prices. The steady increase of our trade, wholesale and retail, is the best evidence that the quality of our goods and the prices we name are satisfactory.

We respectfully invite you to give us a call.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street,
Allegheny City.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road are indulging in a rate cutting war in Texas. Rates are now 50 per cent. lower than formerly.

OUT OF THE WAY.

The House at Last Disposes of the Lasker Business.

A Report and Resolutions Which Satisfy Everybody Except Cox and Belford.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Speaker Carlisle being indisposed, sent a note to Mr. Clark, Clerk of the House, who called the body to order, designating Mr. Blackburn to act as Speaker to day.

Mr. Curtin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted as a privileged question the following report and resolutions:

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The resolutions adopted by the House on January 9th were intended to express to the German Government and people our sympathy for the death of an eminent man who had died in this country, and who had served his native land as a member of its highest legislative body, and as a tribute of respect to his memory. While your committee is of opinion that the said resolutions should have been received and transmitted in the same spirit of cordiality and good will in which they were prompted, it refrains from expressing an opinion as to whether the course pursued by the authorities of the German Empire in regard to them was or was not in accordance with the proprieties governing the internal regulations of said Empire, as a matter not within its province of consideration. The dignified position assumed by the Department of State merits and will command the confidence of the country, fully sustaining the high character which that Department has maintained since the organization of the Federal Government, and as to the resolutions offered on March 10th your committee is of the opinion that they contain language which is, under the present circumstances, superfluous and irrelevant, and not necessary or proper to vindicate the character or dignity of this House. Your committee therefore reports back the said resolutions, with the recommendation that they lie upon the table, and report the following resolutions with the recommendation that they be adopted as a substitute therefor.

THE NEW RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolutions referring to the death of Dr. Edward Lasker, adopted by this House January 9th last, were intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an eminent foreign statesman who had died within the United States, and an expression of sympathy with the German people, of whom he had been an honored representative.

Resolved, That the House, having no official concern with the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the German Government, does not deem it requisite to its dignity to criticise the manner of the reception of the resolutions, or the circumstances which prevented their reaching their destination after they had been communicated through the proper channel to the German Government.

Mr. Curtin immediately demanded the previous question.

Mr. Reagan hoped the previous question would not be ordered, and said that the House has made apologies enough for having been insulted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and said it was the way to treat the German Chancellor. His motion was lost, 83 to 125.

OCHILTREE GETS THE FLOOR.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. Ochiltree rose to debate the resolutions. He yielded to no gentleman in his esteem for, and confidence in, the distinguished members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and, ordinarily, he was disposed to rely on their judgment; but this affair has gone beyond the domain of red tape, and circumlocution. It had assumed a phase which called on each and every Representative to look to it that his individual honor and dignity were preserved, and, in doing so, to defend the dignity of the people. It was not becoming the dignity of this body to enter into explanations as to the meaning of the original resolutions. They spoke for themselves, and the apologetic tone of the pending resolutions was unworthy the representatives of this great nation.

Mr. Ochiltree then delivered a eulogy on the high abilities and noble character of Lasker, and said that the compliment to Lasker was a rebuke to the German Chancellor because the men were the antithesis of each other.

HIS OPINION OF BISMARCK.

The present incident itself showed of what base metal the latter was molded. He had ever been a flatterer and sycophant to royalty, who had never upheld the rights of the people, and never lost an opportunity to denounce popular sovereignty. "The proudest boast of this man of blood and iron was that he had served the royal family of Prussia for half a century. Well might this proud and haughty instrument of despotism seek to shut out American principles from the hearts of the German people. The principles of absolute Imperialism cannot withstand the moral power of American freedom."

Mr. Ochiltree then, amid laughter, read an extract from a letter written by Lasker some days before his death, in which he referred to Ochiltree as having introduced him to the President, members of the Cabinet and Ministers. Mr. Ochiltree's time expired before he finished, and objection was made to his continuing by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, and to leave to print by Mr. Cosgrove, of Missouri.

BELFORD CHOKED OFF.

Mr. Belford, who vainly endeavored to get the floor, finally succeeded in inquiring, ironically, whether it it would be in order for a member to offer a resolution presenting the apologies of the House to the German Chancellor for having troubled him.

The Speaker replied that it would not.

PHELPS' EXPLANATION.

Mr. Phelps said: "This matter, at first of very little consequence, had become of great consequence. As the Committee had unanimously agreed upon their report, it would seem that there ought to be some explanation. When, on the 9th of January, the members were closing their desks preparatory to adjournment, the gentleman from Texas (Ochiltree) sent to the Clerk's desk a series of resolutions and asked consent to their adoption. After waiting until the resolutions were read, unanimous consent was given and the House adjourned. After ten days the House was startled by the information that the Chancellor had refused to accept them, and next morning the members hunted up the *Record* to see what they had done. They read that they had expressed regret at the death of Lasker and sympathy with the German people in their loss. This was true. They read also that they had expressed a belief that the free and liberal sentiments of deceased had advanced the material and social interests of his country. This was true; but between the two truths there was this difference: One was a truth which the House could export, and the other was a truth which it could not export. The House could say that it regretted the death of Lasker and send the message anywhere. It could believe and know that his political sentiments were for the interest of the German Empire, but it had no right to send that opinion to a friendly power which entertained a different opinion and thought that the political sentiments of Lasker had not materially advanced, but had materially retarded the progress of the Government. Here was a dilemma, and where was the refuge? There seemed to be none. The House could resent the fact that its friendly sentiments had been rejected, but it could not resent the fact that its political sentiments had been rejected because it had no business to put them on the same paper."

ADOPTED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

Mr. Curtin briefly reviewed and defended the main features of the report and resolutions, which were adopted without a division although an unsuccessful effort was made to have the yeas and nays ordered. Fourteen members voted against the report and resolutions.

A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. Curtin submitted the following further report relative to the memorial of the Liberal Union members of the German Empire:

The resolution contained in this memorial expresses so just an appreciation of the action of this House and so cordial a wish for the prosperity of our country, that it is deemed proper that a fitting acknowledgment should be made. The committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House cordially reciprocates the wishes of the Liberal Union members of the German Parliament for a closer union of the two nations, and recognizes their graceful appreciation of its sympathy with those who mourn the death of Edward Lasker.

Resolved, That the House accepts these resolutions and directs that they be spread on the journal.

COX GETS WORKED UP.

Mr. Cox, of New York, thought that the House was trying to show itself thankful to one portion of the Reichstag—how big a portion he did not know. "It is trying to get down before a small number," said he, "after having been insulted by the 'blood and iron' Minister, who held the greater part. It is thanking the people of this particular organization for thanking it, and is complicating the matter so as to lose all the dignity, all the pluck, all the Americanism that belongs to this Congress. Here is a House discussing how it might best put its mouth in the dust below this 'blood and iron' Chancellor. Lasker was a type of a great class of men. He was a friend of labor in the largest sense of the term. I have favored the resolution of my colleague (Mr. Hiscock). It was dignified, honorable and consistent, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The result is that the House prefers to dig under before the Chancellor, and make republicanism and democracy, combined, a force, if not undignified buffoonery. The people of Germany are in accord with the people of this country, and but for the great standing army there would be (and perhaps on some future day there will be) an uprising of the Teutonic element, and liberty will be resplendent in Germany, as it is here. I hope that the House will take no step backward. For one, I would not lower one stripe of the flag or blast out a single star."

Mr. Brumm said: "The House is trying to carry water on both shoulders. Talk about dignity! Dignity, in my judgment, is to be honorable, heroic and brave, and not play the part of a coward simply because a Chancellor might, forsooth, say that the rules of etiquette had not been strictly followed."

A GERMAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Deuster regretted the hasty action of the Chancellor. He knew that to place before the Reichstag the resolution of the House did not in any wise imply his indorsement; and thereon expressed his assumption of the role of a master was unfortunate for himself, as Parliament and the people of Germany are in possession of the spirit of the resolution in spite of the action of the Chancellor. Mr. Deuster commended the action of the Department of State, and said that Lasker had expressed himself as holding the highest regard for Bismarck, and differed from him only on the tariff.

PHELPS CLOSES THE DEBATE.

Mr. Phelps took the floor to close the debate. "The two problems presented to the Committee," said he, "have been how to obtain an apology from the Chancellor, and how to escape the necessity of receiving back the resolutions. Both of these have been solved. The Chancellor of the German Empire has instructed his Minister to express his regard for this people, and his grateful willingness to transmit the resolutions, so far as they refer to personal sympathy, if it was not accompanied by an expression of political opinion. This apology solved one of the problems. The second was how to escape the necessity of receiving back the resolutions sent. Here came to the rescue the skilful engine of the Department of State. The resolutions were as courteously rejected as they had been sent by the Secretary of State. This let the committee out of a dilemma, and its task became simple. Could anything be more satisfactory and dignified than the resolutions reported? While the formal authorities of the two Nations were building a path by which the House could walk out of the 'slough of despond,' the Liberal members of the German Parliament expressed their appreciation of its kindness and their hearty good wishes for this country. The pending resolutions were a reciprocation of those good wishes. Thanks to Bismarck, thanks to Frelinghuysen and his skill, thanks to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the dignity of the House had been saved; the German Chancellor, for the first time in eighteen months, had entered the Reichstag to play the new role of a complaisant and apologetic gentleman; the gentleman from Texas had seen the dimensions of his fame grow from the confines of his State to the circumference of the world; the American Minister had been invited to a State dinner (possibly to eat American pork); and the only thing that could give the House any moment of sorrow was that the fiery knight from Colorado had been so shackled that he could not tell the House that the white dove of peace which was sent out had returned with an old olive branch. Had not the members a right, in mutual felicitation, to ring down the curtain on this 'international episode.'" (Applause.)

The resolutions were then adopted without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Idle Gossip in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 19.—It is stated that Minister Sargent has received an official letter from Washington in indorsement of his action, and granting him an indefinite furlough, if he desires it. Sargent will not take the furlough at present.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The above dispatch was received in New York to-day and given out as indicating what gossip is current in Berlin. Inquiry concerning it has been made at the State Department at Washington, however, and from Secretary Frelinghuysen was obtained the following statement: "It is not true that such a letter has been sent to Mr. Sargent."

Mixed Detectives.

LONDON, March 19.—Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigating Department, has appointed fifty detectives in London, who will be under special pay and have special duties. Twelve of them are English, eight Irish and eight American, the rest being French, German, Austrian, Italian, Spanish and Canadian. The Irish constables were appointed to act as detectives in English seaports.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral possesses far-reaching and powerful healing qualities which its persistent use will demonstrate in any case of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its soothing and restorative effects are realized at once.

RANDALL AND MORRISON.

The Fight Narrowing Down to These Gentlemen, According to McClure.

Lieutenant Governor Black's Views as to Candidates and Measures —Tilden's Declination Not a Bar to His Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Colonel McClure, in a Washington special to the *Times* says: "The two most positive and potential factors in the Democratic Presidential struggle, are Randall and Morrison. They are in the forefront of their respective party theories and must of necessity be the Democratic policy for 1884. Both have been prominently urged for the Presidency and both have a positive following. Morrison's great drawback is in the fact that not only is his own State hopeless, but there is not a State in the West that can be made hopeful by his tariff policy. Even Indiana, the only Western State east of the Rocky Mountains that the Democrats claim, had to discard the "Tariff for revenue only" platform that gave them defeat in 1880, and adopted the Ohio and Pennsylvania platforms to recover the State in 1882. This peculiar feature of Morrison's attitude as a national candidate is apparently conclusive against his nomination. Randall's State is nearly as strongly Republican as is Illinois, but his nomination on an acceptable platform would make a desperate contest in Pennsylvania, and would hold New Jersey, New York and Connecticut to the party, unless lost by internal disputes. Both these leaders are now battling more to establish the policy of the party than to nominate themselves. If Morrison's policy shall prevail at Chicago, Randall would not accept a nomination, and if Randall's policy shall prevail, Morrison would decline or be declined thereby. There is no middle ground between them. They can agree on the revenue standard, but the discriminations in favor of productive industry must be distinctly declared as inseparable from the revenue standard to make a hopeful Democratic battle, and Randall and Morrison divide."

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

The Lieut. Governor's Tariff Views and Presidential Preferences.

ERIE, PA., March 19.—The *Dispatch* will to-morrow morning print the following letter from Hon. Chauncey F. Black, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and son of the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black. The communication explains itself:

To the Editors of the Erie Dispatch:

I hasten to reply to your recent favor, the more readily because the questions you propound are, to me, very familiar ones, and subjects upon which I desire to be freely heard. You ask for my tariff views and my Presidential preferences. As to the former of these:

On the tariff question my views are expressed in the seventh resolution of the York county Democracy, April, 1883, as follows:

The fundamental principle of a true democracy is expressed in the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal and exact justice to all men; special favors to none;" and this must be especially observed in the exercise of the taxing power, not only in the State but in the Nation. We demand, therefore, the repeal of the internal taxes as being unnecessary, oppressive, injurious to particular classes, and attended with corruption. We are in favor of taxing foreign imports, for the purpose authorized by the Constitution, namely: to raise revenue sufficient for the legitimate needs of the Treasury, and incidental protection, encouragement and reward, equal and just to all classes of men, and all kinds of lawful business, including manufacturers, agriculture and commerce in all their branches.

This, in my opinion, is a better expression of the time-honored Democratic doctrine, descending to us from the fathers of the party and of the Republic, then the so-called "Ohio platform," adopted last year by Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. National legislation having for its end the carrying out of the above views, has my hearty sanction at any and all times.

As to candidates I await the judgment of the Convention, not doubting it will be for the best. But should Mr. Tilden accept the nomination he will be named without a ballot and elected by a majority great enough to render a second attempt to count him out a rather dangerous experiment. "Justice travels with a leaden heel, but she strikes with an iron hand." Very respectfully yours,

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

York, Pa., March 15, 1884.

Tilden's Declination.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Sun* says: "There is nothing in what Mr. Tilden said to Mr. Howell, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, that affects the considerations now impelling the Democratic party to offer to Mr. Tilden the great testimonial of a nomination to the Presidency without conditions or qualifications, this being the only way of adequately manifesting the confidence and affection of the party toward its most illustrious member and leader."

Randall or Payne.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A Washington correspondent of the *Press* says: "Representative Randall returned to this city yesterday after a visit of several days to New York and consultation with Samuel J. Tilden and other prominent Eastern politicians. Mr. Randall confirms the accuracy of the interview with Mr. Tilden, in which he explicitly avowed his determination not to be the Democratic candidate. It is understood that the primary object of the ex Speaker's visit to New York was to impress upon Mr. Tilden the necessity of allowing his name to be used in the Convention, and that he flatly refused. Of all the men named, prominent party leaders say Mr. Tilden is the one who could lead a united party against the Republicans with the most prospect of success. Two other names are suggested—Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. Neither of these gentlemen would run upon any platform that did not contain a tariff plank favorable to incidental protection. Mr. Payne and Mr. Randall both stand upon the Ohio platform, and if the Democratic Convention should not adopt it or its equivalent as the sentiment of the party at large, neither Payne or Randall would enter the lists."

Another correspondent says: "In spite of Mr. Tilden's latest declaration that Hoadly and Payne, of Ohio, are "good men" for the Democratic Presidential nomination, in view of his own latest refusal to accept that honor, the avowed feeling among the inner coteries of Ohio politicians here is that Governor Hoadly, so far as his own State is concerned, can be a candidate neither for this nor for any other honor in the near future at the hands of the Democratic party. There has been, of course, much comment on Mr. Howell's interview with Tilden. The young Democracy of Ohio has tacitly ratified several momentous edicts: That Hoadly must be retired to private life; that Thurman must be content with his already accomplished retirement; that Pendleton's only chance for a political future is in the cabinet of a Democratic President, and that Payne must be nominated for the Presidency."

Political Notes.

The result of the Republican primaries in Philadelphia was a victory for the Blaine men over the Quay-Arthur combination.

Thomas W. Segar was yesterday nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Rhode Island; Amasa Sprague for Lieutenant Governor, Johnathan M. Wheeler for Secretary of State, Charles E. Gorman for Attorney General, and George P. Leonard for General Treasurer.

GEORGIA WANTS TILDEN.

ATLANTA, GA., March 17.—The *Constitution* having canvassed the State, announces an almost unanimous demand for Mr. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency. The recent interview with him is taken as a declaration that he is not a candidate, but is willing to be forced to take office.

A THIRD TICKET.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A call was issued here to-day for a National Convention of anti-monopolists, to be held here on May 14th, to nominate a Presidential ticket. The quota of representation will be four delegates and four alternates from each Congressional district, four from each Territory and four from the District of Columbia.

BLAIR COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., March 17.—The special Republican convention took place to-day, and strong Blaine resolutions were passed. Herd Myers, of Tyrone, was made delegate to the State Convention. W. Stoke and C. Houser, Jr. and J. King McLanahan were appointed Congressional conferees, and instructed for D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown.

☞ Keep This in Mind. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c stamp.

Hundreds of inventors who will attend the convention at Cincinnati next Tuesday to organize a National Protective Union, have already secured rooms at the hotels. It is claimed that more than a thousand inventors will be present.

THE long and severe winter had a very telling effect upon all domestic animals upon the farm and dairy. To overcome the waste of nature and restore your stock in money value, commence at once to feed *Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder*.

Policeman Kendall, of Boston, captured James Donovan, a burglar, this morning, but while taking him to the station he was tripped by Donovan and brutally beaten with his own club. Kendall then shot Donovan dead.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing *its entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties; invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. 9es

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

HENRY T. GOBERT, a hooker in the Johnstown rail mill, was instantly killed on Saturday by being caught in the machinery.

MRS. GEORGE W. MATHENY, formerly of Washington county, was burned to death at her home near Kinsley, Kansas, last week.

BUTLER county will send a Randall delegation to the State Democratic Convention. The delegates will be chosen this afternoon.

AN attempt is being made to have the bridge crossing the Kiskiminetas river at Leechburg declared a county bridge and free from toll.

WILLIAM KELLEY was arrested in Erie on Saturday for passing counterfeit money. He had a quantity of spurious coin in his possession when arrested.

CHARLES CORLEY, alleged to be a Pittsburgh crook, was arrested at Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday, charged with robbing a hardware store at West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio.

A RAILROAD war is raging at Erie between the N. Y., P. & O. and the Pennsylvania companies. The dispute about the switching for Pierce, Kelly & Co., has provoked all the trouble.

TWELVE thousand dollars is the amount of bail furnished by John T. Moss, of Westmoreland county, for his appearance when wanted by the Supreme Court for the manslaughter of McGoogan at Port Royal.

ONE day last week James Wilson, a miner at Smithton Station, near McKeesport, became violently insane. He imagined he owned the mines and had to be locked up. His case is said to be incurable.

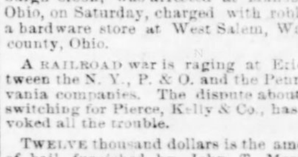
ABOUT a year ago Gen. James S. Negley leased about 5,000 acres of coal land near Hunker's station, Westmoreland county. On Saturday the leases were returned to the land owners without any exploration whatever.

EDWARD BOMBURG, 13 years old, a messenger at H. C. Frick & Co's works, near Scottdale, fell from a freight car there yesterday and sustained fatal injuries. The car wheels chipped the flesh off his right leg from the foot to the hip.

A BEAVER county man recently married the daughter of respectable parents there. Last week his wife's sister gave birth to a child, and three other sisters will soon become mothers. All their troubles are laid at their brother-in-law's feet.

REV. GEORGE MCCOLLUM, an M. P. minister, of Uniontown, was ordered out of the Clinton House at that place on Saturday. He had called on Rev. Allen, of the South Side, this city, who is there attending the Rev. Morgan trial. Rev. McCollum is an avowed temperance man. He had signed a remonstrance against granting the Clinton House license.

CATARRH



Complete Treatment $1.

A single dose of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., BOSTON.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

MTh—TOnR 4-9W

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Vanderbilt, Meissonier, Matthew Arnold and Taste in Pictures.

A Nauseous Play and Its Grim Effect on Amusement Seekers.

Plunger Walton at the Mercy of the English Betting Men.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, March 13—William H. Vanderbilt has paid fifty-two thousand dollars for a colored fashion plate. The figures are women, and the clothes are in the latest Paris styles. It is true that the forty persons represented are clad in the costumes of Henry II's time; but they are, nevertheless, by the reproductiveness of fashion, dressed in a manner to instruct those who desire to give picturesque aspects to the garb of the present. The size of the picture is only twenty-six inches by twenty, and the painter is Meissonier, the Frenchman who is having a row with Mrs. Mackey over a portrait which he made for her. It has been said that Vanderbilt is blindly an admirer of Meissonier's work, and buys it at extravagant prices without any sort of discrimination. I am able to defend the millionaire's taste against this accusation, and to command the support of no less eminent an authority than Matthew Arnold. When Arnold had gone aboard the steamer to start for England, and the surrounding group of admirers ran out of material for conversation, I bethought me that he had a few days before visited the Vanderbilt gallery. I asked him what he thought of the collection of pictures which the man of wealth has made.

"An immensely fine lot, sir—immensely fine," was the reply.

From this generalization, I led him to the point of Vanderbilt's showing of good, bad or indifferent taste in the selection.

"As cost seems not to have borne any part in his choice," I suggested, "and he therefore obtained just about what he wanted, it is fair to suppose that, if he had any judgment at all, he was able to use it."

"I am convinced that Mr. Vanderbilt has a very well settled and individualized taste as to pictures," Mr. Arnold answered, "and his galleries prove it. He told me that he had been offered a Meissonier—an undoubtedly fine example of the artist's best ability—but it had corpses in it, and he did not desire to hang anything so unpleasant on his walls. His idea is that, if pictures are to please other than the technically critical sense, the subject must be pleasant. He has not in a single purchase departed from that doctrine. O, depend on it, Mr. Vanderbilt wants what he buys, and buys what he wants."

DISHONORING THE STAGE.

Whoever put together enough of Peck's Bad Boy's adventures to make the play produced in this city this week did not obey any such rule as Vanderbilt's regarding pleasantness of scenes. Have you ever studied the faces of an audience which, though close attention to the performance, had lost self-consciousness? The contortions of expression are usually funnier than the grin-producing antics on the stage. In observing these phenomena of mirth over "Peck's Bad Boy," I was at once struck by a new, strange and highly grotesque element in the facial disturbances. The mouths were open in somewhat normal laughter, but there was a character to the general grimace which for a time baffled my efforts to understand it. Suddenly, this peculiarity became greatly intensified. The noses, especially those of the women, went up so high as to draw their upper lips toward their foreheads. I glanced toward the stage to see what was happening there. Four actors were drawing long strips of fine, white rubber hose, in simulation of maccaroni from their mouths. The mysterious expression which I had seen in the faces of the people was explained. Disgust permeated their hilarity. The practical jokes of the Bad Boy had, while making them laugh, quite upset their stomachs. I will not commit the offenses against my readers by describing all of the nauseous things that were done, and will simply add to the maccaroni incident a single other illustration—one that had its grossness palliated by the fact that a pretty and rather etherial girl performed the objectionable part in it. You must, ere this, have read the old story of the boy who went into a drug store and asked if there was any way to take castor oil without tasting it. The clerk mixed a tremendous dose in soda water, covered the flavor with strong syrup, let the urchin drink it, and then waited.

"Well, I want the oil," the youngster at length remarked.

"You've got it," complacently replied the clerk; "you drank it in the soda water."

"Holy jiminy!" the boy exclaimed. "It wasn't me as wanted the physic—it was me brother."

The person who thus gets heavily dosed with castor oil, and goes into hysterical fright when made aware of the awkward blunder, in the stage version, is a young actress.

MATTHEW ARNOLD AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has reason to be thankful for his visit to America. The result of his tour has been a large increase in his fortune, an immense amount of experience agreeably acquired, and an enlargement of the lungs. When he arrived he talked in an undecided, stuttering manner. His appearance before large audiences, here and in Brooklyn, were failures because it was impossible to hear him twenty feet from the stage. The constant practice of speaking in halls of various sizes and varying acoustic properties has had the effect of increasing Mr. Arnold's confidence in himself, and improving the quality and power of his voice. He has everywhere been received with great courtesy, and in return he has done us the greatest possible favor by telling some rigid truth about America and her various institutions. He was even courageous enough to inform Boston personally and pointedly that its estimate of Ralph Waldo Emerson was absurd, and that as a city it was cold and repellant. Even a Chicago man would never have dared to do this. Mr. Arnold's family played quite as important a part socially as he did professionally. His daughter, a tall English girl with a great deal of color and more reserve, took very well in New York. She entered the Astor set, was asked to all the germans and dinners of importance; and quite took the hearts of the Anglomaniacs. She is extremely British. She rolls her eyes considerably, is very straight, very severe and very conventional. Mr. Arnold's son Edward was by no means as popular as his sister. He is a colorless sort of a youth, with a tendency to talk too much about "me father." Mrs. Arnold seems to be well-informed, dignified and an ordinary English woman. The whole family worships Matthew. He bears it well, and never forgets that he is by some regarded as the foremost critic of the world to-day. I wonder what effect Arnold's lectures will have upon America. Will Sweetness and Light be any more prevalent than before the arrival of the Apostle? Only one thing is certain, which is that, having passed a pleasant season in America, having increased his fame and fortune, and having been hospitably received, Mr. Arnold will be sure to make his forthcoming criticism of our people and country unusually severe. Every Englishman who visits America writes with more or less unkindness about it on his return. This becomes acrimony if his reception here has been cordial.

NEW WRINKLE IN THE ANGLO-MANIA.

The army of impecunious but ambitious young men who have a confiding faith in everything that is English, have struck a new wrinkle. For a long while they endeavored to instruct native tailors in the art of making "English" clothes. The Irishmen and Germans who constructed the garments of New Yorkers were laboriously taught by the dandies, but with small effect. It is extremely difficult to teach a tailor or shoemaker anything out of the ordinary run. Several English tailors started branch houses here, and did a thriving business. Then the larger London firms sent over agents three times every year to take orders. The cost was considerably less than it would have been in America for the same style and cut, but the difficulty in getting the clothes through the custom house, and the great length of time between ordering a suit and getting it, stood in the way of this scheme. Then it was that the young Canadians who had become residents of New York attracted attention to the tailors of Canada. There are no end of young men in banks and mercantile houses here who hail from the Dominion, and as they all dress extremely well, and are loud of their praise of native tailors, a great many New Yorkers have transferred their trade from London to Montreal. It is really an economical move, and as the Canadians are lenient in the matter of payments their tailors grow more popular with New Yorkers every day. The most remarkable thing about them is the rapidity with which they make clothes. If a man orders a suit in New York, there is small chance of getting it in two weeks. In Canada, three days is considered ample. A tweed suit that would cost $50 in New York, can be bought for $35 in Canada, and other garments in proportion. One Montreal firm made a ten-strike last spring by manufacturing several hundred bob-tailed, mouse-colored, tight-sleeved, silk-lined dudish overcoats. These were the distinguishing characteristics of the dudes, and had cost $50 in New York. The Canadian firm retailed them for $25, and sold them all off like hot cakes in a few days. They ruined the market, however, for the coats are no longer fashionable. There is an essentially

BRITISH SUBURB OF NEW YORK,

and a fashionable one. This is on Staten Island. There are more Englishmen than Americans on the north side of the island. They live in beautiful cottages, drive tandem teams, village carts and coaches, ride bob-tailed nags, have fox hunts, cricket matches and lawn tennis courts. Not a few of the houses have elaborate grounds, commodious stables and gate lodges. All sorts of English sports are indulged in, and there is no pleasanter circle of people in the vicinity of the Metropolis than that of Staten Island. The four o'clock ferryboat is crowded by a jolly lot of New York brokers and business men. It is among these British residents that a great deal of news from London, unknown to publication, is personally disseminated and discussed. I asked a gentleman of turf proclivities what was the latest by letter concerning the doings abroad of Theodore Walton, famous world-wide as the Plunger.

"He is preparing to take his last plunge," was the reply. "The fate of all plungers has overtaken poor Walton, and he is now at the mercy of half the betting men in England. He made a great stir in his time, played a bold game and a successful one, but in the end he slipped as he jumped, and came up feet foremost. When Walton first went to England he had something less than $10,000. He wagered it all on Foxall at odds of sixteen or twenty to one. His winnings were enormous. He backed Iroquis and Foxall through all their triumphs, and each time he went in for all he was worth. A single reverse at that time would have cost him his fortune, but luck smiled upon him and he came out an enormous winner. He still kept plunging, however, and his fortune went away from him as rapidly as it had come. He has one hope left. It is his mare Giroffe. Walton has engaged the services of Donohue one of the greatest of American jockeys who rode Giroffe when she was at her greatest speed in America, to go to England with him. Donohue will ride the filly in the city and suburban race, which is the first important of the English season. It is probable that odds of at least twelve to one will be laid against Giroffe. The Plunger will back her with $20,000. If she wins her master will again be in clover."

CITY POLITICS.

are just now so excited and exciting that the topic is possibly interesting to distant readers. There is a movement to legislate all power of any consequence as to the control of expenditures away from the Board of Aldermen, and by the time this is in print the thing will perhaps have been accomplished. Already the Aldermen have tumbled from their pedestals as gods for the small fry of politicians and heelers to bow down before. The President of the Board, named Kirk, until very lately kept a noted groggery called the Flat Iron.

"It's a holy shame," said one of his few faithful-to-death adherents, "the way some of the boys is goin' back onto the Alderman. A month ago, I see Keeler Mike meet him in the street. He took right off his hat, squatted till I thought he was goin' to kneel down, and says he, 'Mister Kirk, we be a missin' you round at the store.' He meant the Flat Iron, mind you—and he was respectful to call it a store. Yesterday, would ye believe it, he bodly slapped the boss on the back; and shouted, 'Now I 'spose we'll see more of ye at the ginnery.'"

What a fall was there. CYMON.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWFxW

Rich People Who are Loved.

(From the Boston Herald.)

It is instructive to note the different feelings with which very rich persons are regarded by the poor, and indeed by almost the entire community. Mrs. Astor, one of the wealthiest women in New York, has been and still is seriously ill. The news of her condition has been read daily by thousands of the poor in that city with heartfelt solicitude, the natural expression of respect and gratitude. It is not that she has been benevolent in her impulses and energies—has felt and done something for the poor—that she is thus esteemed. Mrs. Astor has provided homes in the West for many hundreds of the waifs of New York, directing the enterprise personally, and employing her own agents. She has in other ways done much, in a personal and unostentatious manner, to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and to assist those who are in trouble. And as a result no one rails at her riches: the poor pray for her recovery to health. Peter Cooper was a rich man, but he was not hated and envied as many millionaires of the metropolis are. In case of an uprising, his house would have been safe. He retained his sympathies for the working people, and did as a pure pleasure what the most of his class neglect even as an obligation. There are similar examples wherever the rich and the poor dwell together. The moral seems to draw itself.

COLONEL FRANK HATTON, according to the Washington correspondents, has taken a contract to caary a solid Arthur delegatin to the Chicago Convention from Iowa.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty wives and

Lovely daughters."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet caused me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovering had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife to-day has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder and says, 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

Most truly yours,

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, PRINCE GEORGE Co., MD., May 26, 1883.

CARPETS.

INGRAINS, BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES AND WILTONS.

ELEGANT DRUGGETS,

Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.

SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.

YEDDO AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM $10 00 TO $25 00.

SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES

And Fancy Hollands. Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

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It is sparkling and pure, interesting and hig The best authors in America contribute to its c *Journal*, Lewistown, Me.

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It is a first-class paper, fully equalling th *Companion*, and, though published in N will be sure to remain.—*Herald*, Camden, Me.

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NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Imperial Coal Company held at the branch office of the company, Room 6, McCandless, Pittsburgh, Pa., on 15th May, 1884, at 2 P. M., to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock and indebtedness of said company. W. M. SHORT, Secretary and Treasurer.

mh22-2mW

EXECUTORS NOTICE—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Greer, deceased, late of Collier township, Allegheny county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all parties owing said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, probated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor, Oakdale Station, Pa.

mr1-6tW

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Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1884.

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The reports of the action of the $25 Phosphate have been satisfactory in every case from a wide inquiry. We want to be informed upon this point very plainly, as it is our interest to know if the article continues to produce good results. We will thank any farmer, having used the $25 Phosphate with disappointing results, to let us hear from him with full facts. Yours truly, BAUGH & SONS.

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ITICS GETTING LIVELY.

ments on Alleged Tilden nterview, and Probing as to Its Real Meaning.

dential Storm Signals and the Wire Pulling for Coming Conventions.

s and Alliance Between Conkling, Grant and Blaine.

(Special to Cincinnati Commercial.)

ment here to-day on Mr. Tilden's d declaration that he could not be d to lead his party in the coming ntial campaign is both varied and ting. It certainly does not set at rest in the minds of Democratic ans, nor does it seem in any way to checked the onward flow of pre- in his favor. It was hardly to be d that he would at this time declare llingness to be the party nominee, id his ambition still lie in that on. Disavowal of a wish to re-enter will be recognized as one of the that Mr. Tilden would naturally dopted for his own preferment, in s when he was confessedly in full ion of mental and physical power. noticed also, and commented that the interview represents declaring expressly two very im- things; that he is not the invalid has been represented to be, and dministrative reform must be the the coming campaign. If Demore to win, Mr. Tilden's modesty does ep him from saying, at least conrely, that administrative reform is ngest hold, and that hope of party in the direction towards which his efforts always aimed. His utter- this respect are in singular con- to the demands of Editor Dana in , that the tariff must be thrown rd, if Democrats are to win, and dministrative reform, of which Tilthe only conspicuous exponent, must issue.

RNUM, RANDALL AND TILDEN.

pears to-day that ex-Senator Barpcompanied ex-Speaker Randall to s house last Sunday, and remained uring the greater part of the day. n's visit was impelled by the evirift of Democratic sentiment to- Tilden; and Barnum wanted to against the vascillating policy on 's part, which he believed lost him omination in 1880. He repre- to Tilden that his failure to himself regarding his wishes soon endanger, and possibly disrupt plans, because it shut out crystalli- of opinion on any other candidate. lden, as in yesterday's interview, ated further movement towards out Mr. Barnum suggested that he o give the matter further considera- nd hold himself in readiness, if he t his powers equal to it, to defer to shes of the party, and to that end he ted a conference here, within a , of party leaders. Mr. Tilden, still ng if anything could change his acquiesced in Mr. Barnum's sug- , which committed Mr. Tilden to g, and Mr. Barnum at once set n foot for such a conference. accounts agree that Tilden is in ac- with the conservative manufacturing ss element of the Democracy, as guished from the low tariff element lisle, Morrison and McDonald, and n the Convention contest between factions, his influence will go with ll, Payne and their friends, pro- it is not entirely for himself. 's following in this city seems very atisfied with what Tilden has said, eclare their belief that it means the ation of Payne, always excepting, rse, Tilden's decision to run him-

s said that as the result of the m-Randall-Tilden conference there hortly be a representative meeting f prominent Democrats from over untry, when full expression will be and the situation and the party in respect to candidates, be ely shaped.

GRANT-CONKLING-BLAINE RECONCILIATION.

(Gath's Letter.)

of the most curious things said to this city (Washington) was by a r friend of Senator Conkling, who is, k, still his acquaintance, and posted his relations and feelings. Said I to an: "Do you observe in Washingstrong undercurrent toward Blaine resident?"

s. He will be nominated amidst an ment that you have hardly ever seen onvention," said this man.

remark excited me again, because man had always been an opponent of e and an adherent of Conkling and alwart faction. Said I: "I see that t is reported at Fortress Monroe as g that either Blaine or Arthur will be Republican candidate. Why should t have something to say in favor of e?"

you do not mention my name," said nformant, "I will give you some ination that you will find to come out ght. Both Grant and Conkling are in of Blaine's nomination."

ow did that come about?"

was the work of mutual friends with n Blaine and Conkling have business ions. Conkling is employed by some g corporations, and is making money fast and in almost unexampled sums for an American lawyer. He is ing money as Jerry Black used to do, ng the biggest kind of cases and gethe biggest kind of pay. This has him in a better temper with his times. e is also in large enterprises to make ey, requiring the co-operation of men capital. Grant is a banker, whose ting house is making money, and his are doing well. So they all feel good her."

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Philadelphia Special.)

e political fight in Philadelphia for gate to the Republican National Conion has resolved into an Arthur and Arthur issue. M. S. Quay leads the ur men. Mr. McManes, who will be gate-at-large from Pennsylvania to National Convention, says Quay has playing double on him, first inducing to become a candidate and then tryto set up the pins to defeat him. In king of Quay's movements McManes to-day:

Mr. Quay is undoubtedly an Arthur man is, therefore, interested in the selection this city and State of Arthur delees to the National Convention. Personspeaking, if I go to Chicago I go unged. It is my impression that after ing me to become a candidate he ived his orders from Washington, for ve learned that all the Government loyes in this city who were to support have received instructions to do all in r power to defeat me. Of course, the ning of these orders is palpable. It only yesterday that a Government loye said to me: 'Mr. McManes, I can vote for you. We have all received instructions.' Moreover, only this rning a prominent politician said o 'Mr. McManes, if you promise to for a certain candidate at Chicago I assure you that you will go there hout any opposition.' I refused to ke any pledges. To sum up the whole tter of the selection of the National gates, so far as Philadelphia is conned, it is simply Administration inst every thing else; it is Arthur inst all other candidates."

COL. QUAY WITHDRAWS FROM POLITICS.

A couple of days ago Col. Quay was interviewed in Pittsburgh, in which he said:

"Conkling is dead against Arthur. So is Grant. There is no secret about it."

"What caused the rupture?"

"Conkling wanted the President to turn out Collector Robertson and other New York Independent Republican officeholders, but he refused to do it. Conkling wanted him to make a clean sweep. For this reason Robertson and his friends are supporting Arthur, or at least that was my impression until I read in the papers that they will support Blaine."

"Don't you think Blaine very strong in Pennsylvania?"

"Blaine has a great many friends in Pennsylvania."

"Who are the Camerons for?"

"I think Don is for Edmunds. The old General is very warm for him, and is anxious that Pennsylvania should go for him. Wayne MacVeagh and Edmunds are warm friends and the General counts him among his old and faithful associates."

"What will the State Convention do?"

"I can't say, but think they will not instruct. This would be the proper thing for them to do. Personally I like Mr. Arthur. His administration has been as clear as any of them, if not the cleanest. He is a safe man and the interest of Pennsylvania will not suffer at his hands.

You think he is a politician, that is why you like him."

"Not more so than Mr. Blaine or Mr. Logan. Personally I don't care who is nominated, so they give us a man we can elect. I have concluded to settle down in Beaver, give my time to wife and children, and have no fear that I can not make an honest living."

"You certainly do not intend retiring from the political arena?"

"I may take a hand in politics the same as any other citizen should, but I am in earnest when I say I have fully made up my mind that I will fight no more political battles. I have been doing this for years, and receiving abuse for it, and I long to be left alone."

MR. PAYNE ON POLITICS.

(Cleveland Special to World.)

Henry B. Payne was called upon and talked reservedly but kindly and cordially on political matters. Although not asked the direct question as to whether he was a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Payne did not say he was not a candidate. He remarked that too much on the subject had already been published; that he had no desire to receive public attention, but thought it was the most difficult thing in the world to convince the people of this fact.

"My present attitude before the public," said he, "may appear to many that there is something wrong here (tapping his forehead with his finger as he spoke), but I think it the best plan, as I have no favors to ask. As to other gentlemen named in connection with the Presidential nomination, it would not do at the present time for me to venture any opinions. In the East I have many warm personal friends who have treated me very kindly. Mr. Tilden, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Hendricks are all personal friends and I would not care to speak of them at all."

In regard to the tariff question Mr. Payne said: "I am glad to know that the people at large are commencing to understand more clearly the tariff question. Mr Morrison and the others who are his followers have made a great mistake."

(St. Louis Special.)

Senator Vest, the recognized leader of the Democracy in Missouri, and up to this time a conservative man, denounces the movement to make Payne President. This denunciation is an unlooked-for blow, and his statement that to nominate Payne would be to suicide strikes home and seals the Ohioan's fate, in so far as securing the vote of Missouri in the National Convention is concerned. Until Vest made himself known there were many who thought well of Payne, and the *Post-Dispatch* was a vigorous champion of the latter's cause. The *Missouri Republican*, the oldest Democratic paper west of the Mississippi, has nothing to say as to its choice, but it is well known that the directors of that journal were friendly to Morrison. That influence, combined with the good will of Vest, would secure the vote of Missouri for that candidate; but should Tilden be available Morrison would be shelved by all these parties. So Tilden is the favorite here to-night, with Morrison next in favor. Hendricks has no following, for the local Democracy remember that he declined taking second place on the ticket with Hancock, and they hold this against him. McDonald, on the other hand, has many friends.

JUSTICE FIELD'S REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In an interview Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, said to-day that the use of his name in connection with the Presidency was quite uncalled for. He thought that the only man in the West with any considerable strength was McDonald. Morrison, he thought, although a man of unquestioned ability, would have little strength outside of his own State. McDonald was an able man and strong in some of the Western States, and, should Western men and the Free Trade element control the Convention, he thought it quite probable that he would be the nominee. If Tilden had the strength to endure a campaign Mr. Field believed that he would be nominated by the Convention by acclamation. The feeling is very strong throughout the country, reaching even much beyond the lines of the Democratic party, that Tilden was most shamefully defrauded out of his just election eight years ago. After Tilden there were in the East Bayard, Randall and Hancock, and in the West Payne. Randall, Mr. Field looked upon as a very able man, as one who would have the confidence of all and the support of those who are opposed to interfering with the tariff. If nominated and elected he would worthily fill the position. General Hancock had a host of friends and an excellent reputation as a soldier and gentleman of ability, and would make an excellent candidate. Hoadly, he thought, had given up any ideas of the nomination for this time. Ex-Senator Thurman has, he said, many warm adherents, but they are scattered, and he could not probably claim the united support of any State unless, it should be California, where he is more popular than any man except Tilden. Flower and Cleveland and Dorsheimer are all men of great promise, but all young enough both in years and in public life to wait another term or to take a second place on this year's ticket, should the first place go to the West.

TILDEN AND THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Sun* says: An alleged interview with Mr. Tilden, reported by a correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, is going the rounds. It misrepresents Mr. Tilden. It puts in his mouth, for instance, the statement that he supported the Electoral Commission, and was in favor thereof.

Mr. Tilden never supported nor favored the Electoral Commission. He never said that he favored it. He has always said the contrary; and the fact is notorious.

In his letter to the Democratic National Convention June 18, 1880, renouncing renomination to the Presidency, Mr. Tilden wrote the language following:

"The constitutional duty of the two Houses of Congress to count the electoral vote as cast, and give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An Electoral Commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two Houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count, by a law exacting that the count of the Commission should stand as lawful unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two Houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of a Republican Senate with the Republican majority of the Commission. Controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission counted in the men not elected by the people."

This is Mr. Tilden's real position regarding this subject.

THERE is no disease of the rectum or bladder but what PERUNA will cure.

VIRGINIA'S HORROR.

The Burning Mine at Pocahontas to Be Sealed Up.

Graphic Description of the Scenes at the Mine—No More Bodies Recovered.

CENTRAL, VA., March 14.—The news of the frightful explosion at the Pocahontas coal mines spread rapidly throughout the surrounding section, and to-day crowds have been flocking to the scene of the disaster. The arrival of every train increased the number, and a constant stream of humanity indicates the direction of the mines from the village. The special train which left Central at 8 o'clock last night with the Midlothian relief party and newspaper correspondents, ran into a slide east of Pocahontas, and the party were belated five hours. The track is still blockaded, making a transfer around the wreck necessary. A visit to the mines this morning presented to the gaze a spectacle which baffles all attempts at description. From the mountain's peak to the mountain's base were evidences of the frightful havoc wrought by the explosion. The hillsides in every direction were strewn with debris and blackened with coal dust blown with terrific force from the entrances of the mines. It was a scene of destruction, of annihilation and of desolation appalling to the last degree, and when attention is attracted to the blackened and smoking entrances to the mines, and one reflects upon the horrible fate of the hundred and fifty human beings whose charred and mangled remains are buried and smouldering in that charnel house, one need not be astonished if the stoutest hearts quail and the people shrink from a nearer approach to the awful scene. The very trees on the mountain side, which have withstood the storms of ages, were shriven, torn and blasted, and their branches scattered in every direction. Portions of the wreck were blown clear over the mountain ridge fronting the approaches to the mines, and picked up more than half a mile distant. Even coal dust was blown over the mountain and covers the earth on the opposite side to a depth of half an inch, and the blackened and rent overcoat of one of the dead miners was picked up in a gulch nearly half a mile away. All the laborers' shanties in the vicinity were more or less wrecked, and those in the line of the mine approaches were completely demolished. So terrific was the

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION

that the windows in the house of a farmer two miles off were shattered.

A few minutes before the explosion a train of cars had been backed into one of the entrances of the mine, and the locomotive had moved some distance down the track. Many of the cars were hurled down the track, and others wrecked, and the debris thrown a great distance up on the mountain sides. The heavy axles were wrung and twisted into all sorts of shapes, and the wheels were cracked and broken. The gulches in front of the mines are filled with wreckage.

The Pocahontas mines embrace an area of 25 miles, that is to say, traversing all the chambers and galleries of the mines would have covered that distance. There are five entrances, every one of which seem an exit for the pent-up fury within. The entrances are all filled with foul air, which renders the recovery of the dead bodies impossible. Every attempt to enter the mines has been attended with bad results, and, in several instances, the men barely escaped dying from the overflowing gas. Physicians were kept busy yesterday ministering to such cases. The farthest entry effected was by a Hungarian whose son was buried in the mines. Nearly crazed by grief, he could not be restrained, and penetrated to considerable distance, but was eventfully forced to retire. He reported seeing a number of bodies in one chamber, torn and mangled beyond semblance of recognition. One was that of a youth aged thirteen, employed as a door-boy, who was

THE PET OF THE CAMP.

The little fellow had just entered the mines when the explosion occurred.

Colonel George Dodds of the Midlothian mines, and other experienced mining engineers visited the mines this morning and made a careful examination. After consultation it was decided unsafe to attempt to use the fan, and an order was immediately issued to leave the mines closed and sealed, as the only means of suppressing the fire which is still burning. The regular coal drifts are not burning.

It is the fire coal at the bottom of the mines which is on fire. The entrances will be tightly sealed, so as to smother fire. In one of the entrances a tube will be inserted to permit the escape of gas. It is impossible to get from the officials of the Mining Company the amount of damage, which must be enormous. The mines will remain sealed for at least two weeks, and perhaps longer, and when opened there must be extensive repairs before the resumption of work. Fortunately the Mining Company has a considerable supply of coal on hand, and will not suffer loss in the matter of supplying the trade.

Most of the miners killed were unmarried. The night force was mainly composed of the youngest and most vigorous men. Hampton, the night foreman, leaves an invalid wife and several helpless children. One of the young men killed was the only son of a widow whose husband perished in the mines several weeks ago. The physicians sent up from Lynchburg have returned, and only the mining engineers and press representatives remain on the ground to-night.

No More Bodies Recovered.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 14.—A special from Pocahontas, where the great calamity in the mines occurred, says that the fire in the pits is still blazing and that the only way to extinguish it is by closing up the pit mouth and sealing it. This is now being done, and it will take two weeks to extinguish the flames and make it possible to enter and look for the remains of men who have perished. No bodies were discovered to-day, of course, on account of the condition of the mine. The effort to enter it by means of an old and disused shaft was a failure. When the mine is entered it is a question if any except very few bodies will be found, as the intense heat will have incinerated them. The excitement of the place has calmed down some, but the look of anguish on the faces of wives and mothers, of brothers and sisters and friends of those who perished and whose bodies are subject to the flames of the mine is pitiful beyond description. The work of burying such bodies and parts of bodies as were recovered before the flames got started is going on. Assistance is being offered from all the towns in the vicinity, and the families bereaved will be cared for. The company is doing all in its power to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy people.

WEAK LUNGS ARE CRUELLY RACKED, and the general strength gradually wasted, by a persistent, deepseated Cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Speaker Carlisle Ventilates His Views Before the Free Trade Club.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Free Traders turned out 250 strong last evening for the annual dinner of the Free Trade Club at Delmonico's. The dinner was set down for 6 o'clock, but the hungry company waited until 7 before they were allowed to enter the dining room. Everett P. Wheeler presided at the chief table, and on his right was Speaker Carlisle and on his left Senator Z. B. Vance. Others at this table were Congressmen Belmont and Potter, Prof. Sumner and Capt. John C. Codman. Two hours sufficed the Free Traders to get through the bill of fare down to the coffee. Then Mr. Poultney Bigelow read various responses received from gentlemen who were not able to attend. Mr. Wheeler next, in the name of the club, extended a welcome to Speaker Carlisle, and the diners applauded. Speaker Carlisle's toast was "The Federal Union."

After responding to the toast proper, and citing the benefits resulting from Free Trade between the States, Mr. Carlisle said: "The experience of mankind has shown that it is impossible to devise any system or scheme of duties upon imports that will not incidentally, in a more or less degree, either injure or benefit private industrial interests. I have hesitated to say that I would rather benefit them than injure them, but what I mean to assert is that when the primary or principal object of a tax imposed by public authority is to benefit a private interest, it is not the legitimate use of the power of taxation, but a simple spoliation. Whether it is called protection, direct or incidental, and is or is not really beneficial to productive industry, is a question about which, I imagine, there will never be anything like perfect unanimity of opinion, but whatever may be our opinions upon that question, most of us will agree in thinking that there may be conditions in which it would not be wise to make a sudden change, even from a bad policy to a good one. When manufacturing interests have grown up under a high protective system, or through a series of years, and those who are engaged in them have become accustomed to lean upon the bounty of the Government for support, it might be injurious and even disastrous to them suddenly to repeal or greatly reduce the duties. Such a course would seriously alarm many who have ample capital employed in these enterprises, and when capital is really alarmed, even though it be without cause, the result is for a time as bad as if there really were cause for alarm. For these reasons, for all interests, it has always been my opinion that it was the duty of Congress to proceed carefully and conservatively in its legislation upon this subject, paying due regard at every step to the large interests involved. In other words, I am in favor of reformation—not revolution. This process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is used only for proper purposes. There must be no step backward. There must be no deviation from correct principle and sound policy. As I have already previously intimated, this Federal Union is commercial as well as political. Politically we are free; commercially we are not. Taxation must be only for the purpose of raising revenue for the public use; commercial regulation in times of peace only for the purpose of fostering and protecting legitimate trade, strengthening the Union, insuring the prosperity of the people, and perpetuating the system of government under which we live. For myself, Mr. Chairman, I will co-operate with all men and all organizations, by whatever name they may be known, in every proper manner, to bring about this great result."

Senator Vance spoke to the toast "Equality Before the Law," and Congressman H. A. Herbert to "Tariff Reform." Other toasts were responded to by David A. Wells, Prof. Sumner, Capt. John Codman, Congressmen Potter and Belmont, Capt. James Park and E. E. Anderson. Among the letters read from invited guests were one each from George H. Pendleton, Charles F. Adams, Jr., and Rev. Howard Crosby.

ARTHUR'S EVERY-DAY LIFE.

The Habits of the Present Occupant of the Shoes of George Washington.

(Washington Letter in Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The President spends most of his time when he is not receiving visitors in a little room in the northwest corner of the second story of the White House, where he has a writing desk and a few easy chairs. The room is very small and was originally intended as a dressing room, being connected with the chamber he occupies. The President's desk stands just before the window, where he can look across Pennsylvania avenue into Lafayette Park, and the vista stretches up that broad avenue known as Sixteenth street to Meridian Hill. Over the desk are usually many official papers and a basket of fresh flowers is always before him. At one corner of the desk is a slender brass standard, upon which hangs, like a lamp-screen, a large white card, with a legend across the top reading: "*The President's Engagements.*" And under in large letters a list of the days of the week, with the engagements for each day noted down. When he makes an appointment he always records it on this card, whether it is a dinner party or the reception of a delegation of visitors. He is very punctillious about keeping his engagements.

Few men work more hours in the day than the President. He rises about 9:30 in the morning, takes a cold bath, shaves, drinks a cup of coffee, eats an egg or a piece of toast and then goes into the executive chamber to receive Congressional callers or other people who come to him on business. By 12:30 or 1 o'clock this ordeal is over, when he reads his mail, dictates replies to letters that require an immediate answer and disposes of whatever papers may have been left with him by the callers of the morning, referring them to this department or that, as their contents may require. Then about 2 o'clock he takes his luncheon with the family, and generally a friend or two who may be invited in.

After luncheon, if he has made appointments, he receives company in the library and if not he retires to the little room in the corner, where he lights a cigar, writes or dictates letters, reads documents that require his attention and performs the official duties of the day. At five o'clock a saddle-hore is brought to the back door of the Executive Mansion and he starts off sometimes alone and sometimes with company for a long and rapid ride, generally taking the deserted streets west of the White House, through Georgetown into the country. On cold or disagreeable days he prefers to walk or uses a carriage. Returning after an hour's jaunt he dines at seven and then gives up the evening to social enjoyment, and at eleven or twelve o'clock retires to his little room, where he works two or three hours before retiring.

Most of his messages and other State papers have been written after midnight and the light in the northwest windows of the White House is often seen burning as late as three or four o'clock in the morning. The President says he needs only six hours sleep, but generally allows himself seven.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach and diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

Denton's Balsam cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP

About Candidates Who Will and Men Who Won't Accept Nominations.

Mr. Tilden's Latest Alleged Declination to a Staff Correspondent.

THE LATEST TILDEN INTERVIEW.

Mr. Clark Howell, a staff correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution*, who visited Mr. Tilden at Gramercy Park, thus narrates the interview with him:

He moved with ease, certainly portraying that the characteristics of a confirmed invalid were wanting. His conversation was quick and he seemed to take much interest in the subjects of which he spoke. "No, I am not as bad as I am pictured," said he in reply to my expression of surprise as to his health. "I am feeble and prostrated from a life of exertion, but my doctors are positive that my vital organs are perfectly sound. Oh! no, I am being made far worse than I really am."

I touched on politics, incidentally, and told him of the strong sentiment in the South for his renomination. It was almost humorous as he leaned to me and smilingly said: "We are all against the old ticket in this house."

"But the general verdict of the party now seems to point to the certainty of its renomination of Chicago?"

"Yes, and I appreciate it, but I will not allow the use of my name. I know that I reformed the politics of New York 10 years ago. I was more able then than now. It would be a herculean task to undertake to reform matters now to the general Government. After 20 years of misrule and mismanagement, corruption has become fixed, and the most vigorous efforts will be necessary to eradicate it. I don't feel that my condition would allow me to cope with it. In my letter four years ago I stated why I would not allow the use of my name. It was discredited. The same reasons I now urge. They have now become stronger, for I am four years older and am more infirm now than then. I would urge that the idea be discontinued, for it is not right that I should undertake that which I am physically unable to do."

MASSACHUSETTS SENTIMENT.

BOSTON, March 14.—The *Herald* has been interviewing leading Boston Democrats concerning Mr. Tilden and the Democratic Presidential nomination. "If we could be sure that his health was up to the mark we would pull him through in the Convention and at the polls" is the substance of the comment of half a dozen leading party men. Major P. J. Grady was interviewed as a representative of the young blood of the party. Regarding Mr. Tilden, he said that among the mass of the voters of the party the feeling still prevails that he ought to occupy the Presidential chair. The leaders of the party are undoubtedly aware of this strong feeling, and if a proper assurance of Mr. Tilden's physical condition is furnished. There could be no other name brought forward which would rally the Democracy again as it did in 1876.

BUTLER'S PREPARATIONS.

Every Democrat interviewed was asked about the prospects for Butler, and the unvarying answer was that it was idle to think of his name receiving any serious consideration in the Convention. It was learned, however, that Butler himself holds a different opinion, and that he already has a biography in preparation for immediate circulation in the possible contingency of his nomination.

ABOUT CARRYING OHIO.

(World Washington Special.)

A number of Democrats think it folly to expect to carry Ohio this fall, and that no nomination should be made with that object in view. Speaker Carlisle thinks Ohio is naturally a Republican State. The Republicans there always forget their differences in a National election. He is in favor of conceding Ohio and making the fight in other States where Democratic success is probable. Democrats who think this way are those who oppose the candidacy of Payne. The general gossip among Democrats inclines to the view that the nomination will go to the West, as the East has had it long enough. The best politicians in Washington believe that Tilden is a candidate. They judge by certain surface indications. None of them believe that Mr. Tilden is permitting his name to be used in the interests of anybody else. The opposition to him, however, comes from the South. Senator M. C. Butler said the other day that he did not believe that Mr. Tilden could carry South Carolina. He says he is unpopular in the South on account of what the people there call his surrender in 1877. Tilden is the most prominent Eastern candidate in the estimation of the politicians here. Senator Bayard is often heard of, but none but Southern men are for McDonald.

Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is mentioned by a number of Western Democrats as a possible candidate in the event of McDonald's defeat or withdrawal from the race. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, is sometimes spoken of. The two-thirds rule of the Democratic Convention, however, insures one thing, and that is the selection of some one man who is satisfactory to all the Democrats.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

(Times Albany Special.)

The return of Mr. Daniel Manning from Bermuda has been quickly followed by a development of the Democratic program in this State. As its Chairman he has called a meeting of the State Committee to be held in this city on April 24th to fix the time and place of the State Convention to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. The friends of Mr. Manning favor a late date for the Convention, and will work to have it called about June 1st. They have an idea that the Democrats will be forced to make Gov. Cleveland their nominee for President, as they believe the Republicans will put up Senator Edmunds, and think he must be antagonized by a Democrat with a record as a reformer. The former Tilden lieutenants around the Capitol do not consider the renomination of the old ticket among the possibilities. They profess to know that Mr. Tilden will not accept the honor. Next to the Sage of Gramercy Park, their choice is Gov. Cleveland.

A PRACTICAL VICTORY FOR ARTHUR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

GRAFTON W. VA., March 13.—The result of the meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at this place yesterday was a political victory for the machine. There was an undoubted preponderance of sentiment for Blaine, but the pressure exerted by the Federal officials outweighed preferences of members, and the time and place selected are universally conceded to mean a black eye for the "Plumed Knight." Martinsburg, Berkeley county, was selected as the place of holding the Convention, and April 30th agreed upon as the time.

CHESTER COUNTY FOR RANDALL.

WEST CHESTER, March 14.—The Democracy of Chester county met to-day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National and State Convention. Ezra Evans was unanimously elected delegate to the Chicago National Convention. John H. Brinton, of West Chester, was chosen Presidential elector without any opposition. Colonel N. M. Ellis, of Phœnixville, and Captain Edwin Otley, of West Goshen township, were appointed delegates-at-large to the State Convention. The selection of four delegates to the State Convention resulted as follows: Abram Fetters, Joseph M. Hampton, W. W. Davis, and W. F. McCaughey.

R. E. Monaghan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That, reposing confidence in the sterling integrity and knowing the eminent qualifications of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the Democracy of Chester county declare that our choice is emphatically for him as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and that the delegates this day elected be instructed to use their best efforts to further his nomination.

The resolution received the unanimous support of the Convention amid great applause.

REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A circular was issued to-day by the Independent Republican Conference Committee, showing the Republican vote in each State at the last Presidential election, and the number of delegates to the National Convention to which each State is entitled. It appears that in the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana there is one delegate to every 7,755, while in Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana the representation in Convention is one to every 228 Republican votes. The next Convention will be asked to provide that in the future the National Convention's representation be proportioned to the Republican votes of the States and Congressional districts respectively.

TALK WITH TOOMBS.

Some Opinions Which a Man Long in Public Life Now Has.

(Washington (Ga.) Letter Philadelphia Times.)

General Toombs' home is a typical Southern home; a beautiful flower garden of an acre, flanked by barley lots, fronts a three-story wooden house with large chambers, wide halls and roomy piazzas. The General's office is in his dwelling, but he generally receives his company in the cosy sitting room of the second story. He is always cordial and gives all, friend or stranger, a kindly welcome. Sitting in a large arm chair, with his books within easy reach and the well-used Bible among them, he sat the last of the old line. He is 74 and he is broken considerably since the death of his wife, but is still a vigorous old man. Our conversation took a wide range, and without claiming the accuracy of a professional reporter in our interview I give such parts of it as I remember.

"Where are the Toombs' from originally, General?"

"The family are English, but have been in Virginia a long time. My grandfather was in Braddock's army and my father a Major in the Revolution. He came to Georgia with the Virginia troops and, being pleased with the land, after the Revolution settled four miles from Washington. In the graveyard on the home place there are five generations of my family."

"Do you remember W. H. Crawford?"

"Oh, yes; he was on the bench when I began practice. He had already been stricken with apoplexy, but he was a great man still. He was my father's friend, and for that reason I was quite a favorite with him. He was a man of magnificent appearance, splendid manner and very great intellect. No man ever more impressed the French, and we had great men at that court. I think he was perhaps the greatest of Georgians."

"Who was the greatest man you ever met in public life?"

"Mr. Webster. He was a noble, genial, warm-hearted gentleman withal."

"You knew Mr. Calhoun intimately?"

"Why, certainly. We messed together in Washington."

"Did Mr. Calhoun have any vices?"

"No, sir, not one. He never drank nor gambled."

"Do you think, General, it is possible for this Government to remain in its present state, neither a confederacy nor a nation?"

"Why, no, sir. The principles of Mr. Jefferson are the only true principles of government, and while the United States Government has left them it has not adopted the monarchial views of Mr. Hamilton. To remain in this position is impossible. We must be a confederacy of sovereign States or a nation. States rights have been given up and this Government cannot stand as it is."

"But how shall we get back?"

"By revolution."

"Bloodless I hope?"

"Yes, bloodless, perhaps, as was the revolution of 1688, but revolution, nevertheless."

"What about these great railway monopolies?"

"They must be controlled by commissions, like the one in Georgia."

"What was the largest fee you ever received?"

"Forty thousand dollars was the largest single fee. The hardest legal fight I ever had was with the railroads about taxation, but I won the case."

The General has long been a Methodist in conviction, but only recently has he become a communicant of the church. His determination to connect himself with the church was expressed in his usual style. Meeting his old friend, Bishop Pierce, one day he said: "George, I want you to baptize me. I have no religion, but I am afraid some of these young fools who prate about infidelity will say when I am dead I did not believe in Jesus Christ and I wish to avow my faith."

He is much beloved by his neighbors, and especially by the children, to whom he is especially tender. He says life is too short for animosities and that he has no foes and cherishes no resentments. He has made all things ready for both worlds and it matters little with him how soon he leaves this.

A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lemeness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Browels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, one of the leading workers in electrical science and the distinguished author of various scientific books, is to deliver a course of lectures on "Molecular Dynamics" before the Johns Hopkins University in October. Sir William Thomson is now professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University.

THE MORAL OF IT.

We may moralize as much as we please about pain; but the fact is, that we don't like it while it lasts, and that we want to get rid of it as soon as we can. Whether caused by rheumatism, gout, disordered liver, weak nerves, irregular kidneys, bad blood, or anything else that is just the reverse of what it should be, the sooner it is out of the system the happier we are. Whether pain is the result of imprudence or of accident, or is sent as a punishment for our sins, may be a nice question for the philosophers to argue; but people who are suffering want first to be rid of the pain, after which those who are fond of argument may argue the matter to their hearts' content.

Above all theory, argument and philosophy, comes the delightful fact that BROWN'S IRON BITTERS drives pain away. Sufferers run no risk in trying this medicine, the only compound containing iron which carries no mischief with it. Those who have used it will tell you so; and you can try for yourself by buying a bottle of the nearest druggist.

A NEW WAR ON M'DONALD.

The Woman Question Mixing in the Fight—Hostility to Mrs. McDonald.

(Washington Letter to New York World.)

It is a question in the minds of some whether McDonald will really be a candidate. If he persists in remaining in the field he is sure to bring down a great deal of unpleasant criticism of himself and family. Malignant-tongued scandal is even now at work to force him to withdraw. The talk already beginning to be indulged in will probably have more effect in defeating his nomination than it would have in influencing people against him if nominated. It is a fact that Mrs. McDonald was a divorced woman and that Mr. McDonald was the attorney who procured the divorce. His marriage to a divorced lady, it is said, would drive from him many Catholic votes. The facts of the divorce trial and the subsequent marriage have been tortured into various ugly forms, and if the Senator goes to Chicago and insists upon remaining a candidate he must go prepared to see published by newspapers opposed to him a great many disagreeable things. The result will be the greatest amount of discomfort. Mrs. McDonald is too attractive a woman to ever be pardoned for getting rid of a very worthless husband and for marrying so prominent and influential a man as she did. In so doing she incurred the social enmity of Mrs. Hendricks, who was the leader of Indianapolis society at that time, and who has been accused of leading the war which has been waged against Mrs. McDonald. Prior to her marriage with the Senator Mrs. McDonald was not prominent in Indianapolis society, but she was well received by everyone. The first evidence of impropriety discovered by the ladies who have since waged war upon her was her marriage to the Senator.

"A BULL in a china shop" is out of place, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet, or any other handy place, is something that every sensible housekeeper likes to have. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a prompt and efficacious remedy.

A MINER named Richard Tennel, employed at the Youngstown Coke Works near Uniontown, was crushed by falling slate yesterday morning. He was twenty-six years old and married.

FOR the delicate ills of ladies, no matter what they are, PERUNA will cure them.

A POST-MORTEM examination of the remains of Frank Caulfield at Meadville yesterday revealed the fact that he died from the effects of a blow received while in an altercation with Albert Schultz, a fellow-workman.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

BOYLE, the missing City Treasurer of Erie, is now said to be about $7,000 short in his accounts. He has been traced to Buffalo.

FREEPORT, a Prohibition town, is said to have no less than six saloons "on the quiet."

PE-RU-NA

Never fails to cure any Kidney disease whatever. Also diseases of the Bladder. For Incontinence of Urine, (Wetting the Bed) PERUNA is a positive cure. In Errors of Youth PERUNA is a specific. For Brickdust or other deposits, take PERUNA. For Nervous Timidity, take PERUNA. PERUNA will positively cure Sexual Debility and restore the functions to their normal vigor. For Nervous Prostration, caused by excessive natural or unnatural indulgences, PERUNA is a sure cure. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by All Druggists. Single Bottle $1, 6 for $5.

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver P

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Dull and Spiritless Money Market Yesterday.

The banks yesterday presented a gloomy appearance on account of the very disagreeable weather which prevailed throughout the entire day. Some little counter business was done, but not enough to have any noticeable effect on the market. Deposits were few. Oil certificates are becoming more plentiful, and some large loans are reported. It is said $300,000 has been taken out for oil speculation within the past day or two.

The clearing house reports gross exchanges of $2,129,615 71, and balances of $496,847 97.

The movement in local stocks, bonds and mortgages continues quiet, with but few sales being made. There are a few odd lots of different stocks sold occasionally, but as a rule are not given to the press. The demand is still great and very fair prices are realized for all offered in the market.

The weather had a depressing effect on real estate transactions yesterday and dealers were compelled to remain in their offices the greater portion of the day, and consequently were unable to make sales. James W. Drape & Co., however, sold a lot 45x120 feet, with good brick dwelling, on Fayette street, Allegheny, for $14,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished us by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	60¼	60⅝
Reading Railroad	29	29 1-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	73½	73¾
Lehigh Valley	70¾	71
United Co.'s N. J.		195
Central Trans. Co.	38	
A. V. R. R. 7-30s		122
P., C. & St. L. bonds	120½	
N. Pacific common	21½	21⅝
N. Pacific preferred	47½	47⅝
Lehigh Nav.	47¾	48
Philadelphia & Erie	18½	19
N. Central R. W.	61	

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Money market easy at 1¼@2 per cent.; closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 487; demand 489¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong, except for three per cents., which are weak on talk of another call.

3per cents	100¾	U. S. new 4s	123⅝
U. S. 4½s	112⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	129

STOCKS.

The demand for railway bonds was very active and extended throughout the entire list, and a further advance in prices was established. Texas Pacific Rios rose to 75¼, and ditto incomes to 53¼. Sales of bonds to-day aggregated $2,147,000.

State securities quiet.

Stocks were quiet and strong to-day, but changes in prices were unimportant. In final dealings, however, some active shares reacted and the market closed slightly lower. After business hours it was reported the railway managers at Chicago had arranged all differences. As compared with last night the closing prices are ⅛ to ¾ per cent. higher for Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson, Denver, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Northern Pacifics, Reading, Manitoba, Texas Pacific and Wabash, and ⅛@¼ lower for Central Pacific, Lackawanna, Oregon Trans-Continental, Pacific Mail and Western Union. Indiana, Bloomington and Western rose 2, Central Iowa 2, East Tennessee preferred ⅜, Green Bay ⅞, Ohio Southern 1, and Colorado Coal ½. Oregon Navigation sold up to 87⅜ but reacted to 86¼, St. Louis and San Francisco declined 2 and do preferred 1⅜.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 181,000 shares, among which were: Lackawanna, 17,000; Denver and Rio Grande 10,000; Kansas and Texas, 7,000; Lake Shore, 7,000; Missouri Pacific, 5,000; Northwestern, 5,000; Pacific Mail, 8,000; St. Paul, 24,000; Texas Pacific, 15,000; Union Pacific, 27,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 10,000; Northern Pacific, 6,000; Indiana, Bloomington and Western, 6,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	114¾	L. & N.	48¾
Erie 2ds	91¾	L. & N. A.	22
Lehigh & Wilkes	106¾	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. Consols	75	Do 2nds pref.	5
Missouri 6s	105	M. & Charleston	33
St. Joseph	110	Michigan Central	92¾
St. P. & S. C. 1st	123	M. & St. L.	17
Tennessee 6s old	43¾	Do pref.	33
Do new	43¾	Missouri Pacific	91⅞
Tex. Pac. L. G.	62¾	M. & O.	10¾
Rio G. Div.	73¾	M. & E.	32½
Union Pacific 1st	116	N. & Chat.	62
Land Grants	111¾	N. J. Central	88¼
Sinking Funds	115	N. & W. pref.	39¼
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	21¾
Do consols ex	40¾	Do pref.	47⅜
Do preferred	7	Northwestern	119¾
Adams Express	129	Do pref.	142¾
Allegheny Central	12	New York Central	115¾
A. & T. Haute	48	Ohio Central	24¾
Do preferred	92	O. & M.	23
American Express	99	Do pref.	90
B. C. R. & N.	70	Ontario & Western	19¾
Canada Pacific	54⅝	Oregon Nav.	86
Canada Southern	54¾	Oregon & Trans-C.	29¼
Central Pacific	80	Oregon Imp.	43
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	Pacific Mail	55¾
Do pref. 1st	25⅜	Panama	98
Do 2ds pref.	15¼	P., C. & E.	109
C. & A.	120	Pittsburgh	135
Do pref.	140	Pullman Pal. Car	115¾
C., B. & Q.	120¾	Reading	58
C., St. L. & N. O.	84	Rock Island	123¾
C., St. L. & P.	10	St. L. & S. F.	25¾
Do pref.	27¾	Do pref.	46¾
C., S. & C.	55	Do 1sts pref.	94
C. & C.	68	C., M. & St. Paul	95¾
Del. & Hudson	109	Do pref.	117⅝
Del. & Lack.	128¾	St. P., M. & M.	95½
Denver & Rio G.	19¾	St. P. & Omaha	31
Erie	24	Do pref.	92¾
Do pref.	60	Texas Pacific	21¾
East Tennessee	7¾	Union Pacific	57¾
Do pref.	19¾	U. S. Express	59
Ft. Wayne	133	W., St. L. & P.	16¾
H. & St. J.	28½	Do pref.	26⅞
Do pref	88¼	W. & F. Express	108
Harlem	192	Western Union	79¼
H. & Texas	4¾	Homestake	8
Illinois Central	131	Iron Silver	125
Ind., B. & W.	18¾	Ontario	29
K. & Texas	21⅞	Quicksilver	5
L. E. & W.	17¾	Do pref.	28
Lake Shore	103	Sutro	13

MINING SHARES.

The mining market opened steady and during the forenoon prices were firm on a moderate volume of business. Standard continues the feature and sold at 2.25@2.75 @2.50. Horn Silver sold at 7¼@7¾. Hall Anderson at 1.45@1.50, Bonanza Mining at 10-00. Bulwer at 1.85, Little Chief at 51, Sonora at 10, and Hibernia at .05. The market was comparatively neglected after noon. Consolidated Virginia sold at 11.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, March 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Water Power	7-16	L. R. & Ft. S.	17
Boston Lands	6¾	N. Y. & N. E.	15
A. & T 1sts. 7s	122	Old Colony	140
do land grant	17¼	Allouez Min. Co.	1½
Eastern R R 7s	118½	Calumet & H.	283
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	104	Catalpa	35
A. & T. R. R.	7¾	Franklin	11
B. & A.	77⅜	Pewable	115
B. & M.	62⅜	Quincy	141½
C. B. & Q.	24½	F. & P. M. pref.	13
C. S. & C.	13½	Osceola	16
Eastern R. R.	59	Huron	1¾
F. & P. M.	29		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1½	Day	1¾
Best & Belcher	2½	Martin White	60
Bodie Cons.	1¾	Mexican	1½
California	10	Navajo	2½
Chollar	1⅝	Ophir	1⅝
Con. Virginia	15	Potosi	90
Crown Point	1	Savage	90
Eureka Cons.	2	Sierra Nevada	2½
Gould & Curry	4¼	Union Cons.	1¾
Hale & Norcross	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	1¾

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1884.

The weather to-day checked business considerably in all departments. The supply of grain is still in excess of the demand and will probably be so for some weeks to come. Good country roll butter is scarce and wanted. In fact, all kinds of fresh butter is in good demand. Groceries are firmer with prices a little stiffer than a for a few days past. The trade in fish is still good with a full supply on hand.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Winconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel: fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10; Longberry red, $1 10@1 11; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 06.

CORN—Prime yellow shelled 60@62c; high mixed do 58@60c; mixed do 53@55c; rejected 50@55c; yellow ear 60@62c; H. M. ear 57@60c; mixed do 55@57c.

OATS—Prime, 42@42½; rejected white, 40½@41c; mixed 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@68c; Pennsylvania 66@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; western 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $19 00@20 00 per ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; chopped feed $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $4 00@4 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 70@2 75. Limas 5½@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@30c; prime 18@20c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas, 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13¼@14c; skims, 8@10c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 12@15c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c, peeled, 12@15c; evaporated peaches, 16@17c for unpared, 25@30c for pared evaporated; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 30@35c; blackberries, 12@13c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 23@24c; fresh in barrels 23@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate, $5 00@5 50.

MINCE MEAT—@6½@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $3 00@3 50; Valencia do., cases, $7 00@8 00; lemons, $2 50@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $2 00@2 25.

POTATOES—On track, 33@35c; from store, 40@45c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 16@17c per ₱. Turkies, 18 to 20c per ₱. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per ₱.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c, per ₱.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush. for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@6c per ₱; pop corn, 4@5c per ₱.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 30@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c, country, 7@7¼c.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $6 25@6 50; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

BAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Soda.	
Fancy Rio	15 @15½	Bi. Carb. in kegs	4 @4¼
Choice Rio	14 @14½	Dowsort'd pap'rs	6½
Prime Rio	13½@14	Do do ¼ pap'rs	6½
Good Rio	12½@13	Saleoda, in kegs	4½
Ordinary Rio	12 @	Spices.	
Java	26 @22	Cloves	18 @
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10 @
In papers	16 @16½	Cassia	10 @
In bulk	15½@16	Pepper	16½@20
Lower grades	14½@15	Nutmeg	65 @80
Java in pa'rs	26 @28	New Orleans Molasses.	
Java in bulk	25 @27	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	52@54
Confe'rs A	7⅝@	Candies.	
Palace A	7⅛@	Star, full w'gt	15½@
Windsor A	7⅛@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7 @	Salt.	
Refined yel'w	6 @6¾	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 00
Granulated	7⅝@	Extra	1 10
Crushed	7⅞@	Dairy	1 35
Cut loaf	8¾@	Coarse Cyst Salt	1 25
Powdered	8¾@	Starch.	
Syrups.		Gloss	6½@8¾
Choice corn	22@	From	7½@8¾
Prime do	31@	Rice.	
Choice sugar sr'p	37@38	Louisiana	6 @6½
Prime do do	35@36	Carolina	6½@7
Blackstrap mo'lass	20@	Head rice	7¼@7¾

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	$1 15@1 20	Lt's beans, 2₱, best	$1 25
Soak peas	70@80	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 45@	String do do	90
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 00
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2₱	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	4 00	Corned beef	2
Do bbls	6 75	₱ doz	3 00
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	90@95
Baker's do	1 15	Salmon, 1 ₱	1 50@1 60
McMurray's do	1 35	Blackberries	1 00
Red cherries	1 15		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia	6½c	Vermicilli	8½@12½c
Seedless	4 50	Tapioca	5 c
Sultanas	6 c	Brazil nuts	12 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	6 @ c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6 @6¼c	Lemon peel ₱ ₱	14 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ ₱	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

	Canvass or Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ₱s and over	14¼c
Do do do 14 to 18 ₱s	14¾c
Do do do 14 ₱s and under	14¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	10 c
Do do Breakfast bacon	12¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	17¾c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	19¾c
Do do do all flats	16¾c
Bacon shoulders	8¾c
Short clear sides	14¾c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$20 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	20 50
Lard, refined, summer use, in tierces	10¾c
Do half bbls	10¾c
Do in buckets	11¾c
Do in tubs	10¾c
Do 3 ₱ tin pails, 80 ₱s in case	12 c
Do 5 ₱ do do do	11¾c
Do 10 ₱ " " " "	11¾c
Extra lard oil	80 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	16 00@17 00
No. 2 large bay	14 00@15 00
No. 2 medium do	14 00@15 00
No. 3 large do	14 25@15 25
No. 3 medium	13 25@14 25
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Round do	4 50@5 00
White fish, ₱ half bbl, 100	7 00@8 00
Lake trout, ₱ 100	6 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	3 50@
George's codfish	6 00@9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	35@
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	60 90
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	99¾	Lowest	99¼
Highest	$1 00¾	Close	99¾

	Barrels.
United shipments	56,642
Average United shipments	52,865
Tidewater shipments	5,354
Average Tidewater shipments	7,029
Charters	16,270
Average charters	29,258
United Runs	76,600
Tidewater Runs	11,978
Average Runs for both lines	78,002
Exchange stock—$110 bid, $175 asked.	
Clearances	3,972,000

N. Y. refined, 8½c. Antwerp, 19c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8¼c
Headlight 150 deg	10 c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15 c

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., March 19.—Petroleum opened at 99¾c; highest, $1 00¾; lowest, 99¾c; closed at 99¾c; sales, 2,246,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 3,378,000 barrels; runs, 88,578 barrels; shipments, 56,642 barrels; charters, 16,349 barrels. Oil City Exchange stock $455 bid and $490 asked.

TITUSVILLE, March 19.—Opening, 99¾c; highest, $1 00¾; lowest, 99¾c; closed at 99¾c; shipments, 60,996 barrels; charters, 16,349 barrels.

BRADFORD, March 19.—Crude oil dull but steady; total runs Tuesday 73,025 barrels; total shipments, 60,997 barrels; charters, 16,349 barrels; clearances, 5,118,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 99¾c; closed at 99¾c; highest price, $1 00¾; lowest, 99¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO — MARCH 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In good demand and weaker; opened ¼@¾c lower; declined ¼c additional, rallied ⅜c, declined ¾c, and closed ⅜c under yesterday; sales ranged at 89¼@90c, and closed at 89¾; April 89¾@90¼c, closed at 89½c; May 94¼@95¼c, closed at 94¾c; June 96¼@97¼c, closed at 96¼c; July 97¼@98¼c; closed at 97¼@97¾c; August 97@97¾c; September 96@96½c; No. 2 Chicago spring 89¼@92c; No. 3 78@80c; No. 2 red winter 98c@$1 00.

CORN—In good demand and easier; early declined ⅛@¼c, rallied ¼c, declined ¼c, and closed ¼c under yesterday; cash 51⅞@54c; March 51¾@52¼c, closed at 51¾c; April 51⅞@52¼c, closed at 51¾c; May 56¼@57¼c, closed at 56¼c; June 57¼@58c, closed at 57½@57¾c; July 59¾@60¼c, closed at 59¾c.

OATS—Opened firm and higher and closed a shade lower; cash 32¾c; April 30¾@31c; closed at 30¾c; May 35@35¼c, closed at 35c; June 35¼@35½c, closed at 35¼c; July 34¾@35c; August 30c; the year 29¼@29⅝c, closed at 29¼c.

RYE—Steady at 60c.

BARLEY—Steady at 66c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 62.

PORK—In good demand and declined 15@20c on the whole range; cash $17 70@17 75; May $17 87½@18 02½, closed at $17 87½@17 90; June $17 95@18 12½, closed at $17 97½@18 00; July $18 10@18 22½.

LARD—In fair demand and declined 16@12½c; cash 9.35@9.37½c; April 9.37½@9.45c, closed 9.37½c; May 9.47½@9.60c, closed at 9.47½@9.50c; June 9.55@9.65c, closed at 9.55@9.57½c; July 9.62½@9.70c, closed at 9.62½@9.65c.

BULKMEATS—Quiet and firm; shoulders 7.45c; short rib 9.35c; short clear 10.00c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 20,000 barrels, wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 195,000 bushels; oats, 86,000 bushels; rye, 4,600 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 139,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 4,300 bushels; barley, 4,300 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,365,000 bushels; May advanced ¼c; June advanced ⅛c.

CORN—Sales of 220,000 bushels; March advanced ¼c; May and June advanced ⅛c.

OATS—Sales of 400,000 bushels; June declined ⅛c.

PORK—Sales of 7,500 barrels; May advanced ¼c.

LARD—Sales of 1,000 tierces; May advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—MARCH 19.—Flour dull; receipts, 15,000 barrels; exports 8,000 barrels superfine State Western $2 80@3 35; Minnesota patent process $5 75@7 00. Wheat—Spot dull; options irregular, closing steady, speculation fairly active, mainly in May; receipts, 17,000 bushels; exports, none; ungraded red 89@$1 17; No. 4 red 91½c@$1 10 in elevator; No. 2 red March, sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 07¾; April, sales of 328,000 bushels at $1 07¾@1 08¼, closing at $1 08; May, sales of 2,536,000 bushels at $1 09¾@1 10¾, closing at $1 10¾; June, sales of 944,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 12¼, closing at $1 11¾. Corn—Spot ¼@¾c higher and more active; options opened lower, afterwards advanced ¼@¾c later improvement lost, closing steady; speculation quiet; receipts, 127,000 bushels; exports, 30,000 bushels; ungraded 50@61¾c; No. 3 56@56¼c; steamer 59¾c in elevator; 61c afloat; No. 2 62½@62¾c afloat; old No. 2 62¼c in store; 64c delivered; No. 2 March 61¼c; April 61¾@61¾c, closing at 61¾c, May 62¾@63¼c, closing at 63¾c; June 63¾@64¼c; closing at 63¾c; July 65⅛@65¼c, closing at 65¼c. Oats ¼@½c better; receipts 28,000 bushels; exports 50 bushels; Western mixed, 40@41c; white Western 43@46c. Hay—Dull and firm. Hops quiet. Coffee—Spot dull and fair; Rio 11¾c; options active, and lower, Rio No. 7 spot 10.15c; sales of 1,500 bags Rio No. 7 March, 9.75@9.80c; 8,000 bags April, 9.60@9.80c; 24,000 bags May, 9.60@9.70c; 8,000 bags June, 9.70@9.75c; 14,000 July, 9.70@9.80c; 15,000 bags August, 9.75@9.80c; 4,500 bags September, 9.75@9.80c; 1,200 bags October, 9.70@9.80c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm and in moderate demand. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Tallow firm and unchanged. Eggs firm at 22¼@22¾c. Pork dull and weak; short clear $20 00@20 75. Beef quiet and steady. Lard firm; March, 9.65@9.69c; April, 9.65@9.71c; May, 9.70@9.77c; June, 9.77@9.84c; July, 9.85@9.87c; August, 9.90@9.94c; city steam 9.40c. Cheese quiet and firm at 11@13c.

BALTIMORE — MARCH 19. — Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and Western superfine, $2 75@3 50; extra, $3 75@4 95; family, $5 00@6 00. Wheat—Western, steady and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1 07¼ asked; April, $1 07¾@1 08; May, $1 09½@1 09¾; June, $1 10¾@1 10¾; Corn—Western a shade firmer and inactive; mixed, spot, and March, 57¼c bid; April, 58¼@58¾c; May, 59¾@60¼c; June, 60¾@61¼c; July 61¼c; bid; steamer 53@54½c; Oats dull and easy; Western white 43@44c; mixed 42@43c. Rye firmer at 68@71c. Provisions steady. Lard—Refined, 10¼c. Butter firmer; for choice Western packed, 18@22c. creamery, 25@38c. Eggs higher at 21@22c. Coffee dull.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 91¾c; April 89¼c; May 94¼c; June 96¾c. Corn dull; No. 2, 54c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 32c; white 36@37c. Rye inactive; No. 1, 63c; No. 2, 60¾@61c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 63c bid; 63¾c asked. Mess pork $17 75 for cash and March; $17 95 for May. Lard—prime steam, 9.40c cash and March; 9.55c May. Live hogs lower at $6 00@6 85. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Eggs firmer at 21@22c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 19,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 19.—Wheat steady and dull; No. 1 white $1 05¾; March $1 00¾; April nominally $1 01; May $1 02¾ bid; June $1 04 asked; July $1 02⅞; No. 3 spring 94@97c; rejected 67@70. Corn dull and steady; high mixed 55c; new do. 53¾c; No. 2 spot and April 54¼c; March 54c bid; May 56c; June 57c; July 58c; rejected 51¼c; no grade 42¾@43c. Oats nominally unchanged; No. 2 white 38¼c; No. 2 spot and March 36¼c; May 37¼c; June 38¼c. Receipt—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 1,800 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 19.— Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 red cash $1 05; July $1 00. Corn quiet; No. 2 55c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 37@37½c. Rye steady; No. 2 65@66c. Barley active, firm and higher; extra No. 3 fall 69c. Mess pork $18 00. Lard quiet; prime steam 9.25@9 35c. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 15. Butter in good demand; extra Northwestern creamery lower at 40c; choice dairy higher at 30c.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 19.—Wheat lower at 84c bid cash; 84¾@85c April; 86½@86¾c May. Corn steady at 42c cash; 42¾c bid April; 43¼c bid May. Oats dull and nominal at 29c bid.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 19.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red $1 00. Corn stronger; mixed 48c. Oats steady; mixed 34½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The market was very quiet in consequence of the rainstorm throughout the day.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Leather firm and in good demand; hemlock sole 22½@26½c.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Turpentine dull and weak at 34¾@35c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 19.—Bar silver 50 15-16; St. Paul 94; Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 118; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 29½. Refined petroleum 5¾@6¼s. Linseed oil 20s 10d@20s 15d. Turpentine 25s 3d. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £732,000.

PARIS, March 19.—Rentes, 75f 60c.

ANTWERP, March 19.—Refined petroleum, 19f.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,400 bales. Prime mess pork 74s. American lard, 47s. Bacon—Long clear 45s. Fine American tallow 39s. Refined petroleum 6¼@6⅝d.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals were fair and market slow, with only a light demand and prices about the same as last week, selling as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500	$6 25@6 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300	5 80@6 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 50
Bulls, stags and fat cows	3 50@5 00
Fresh cows per head	$30 00@60 00

Hogs—Receipts were light and the market slow.

Philadelphias	$7 40@7 60
Good Yorkers	6 70@6 80
Common to fair do	6 40@6 60
Roughs	5 00@6 25
Baltimores grades	7 00@7 10

Sheep—The supply was liberal and the market very dull at the following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 80@6 10
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	5 25@5 50
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	2 50@3 50
Lambs	4 50@6 50

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 17, 1884.

The cattle market to-day was unchanged from that of last week. Prices were about the same, but the supply of stock was not so great. The best grade of cattle sold at from 6 to 7c, and fair to middling sold at from 5 to 6c. Bulls and dry cows sold as low as 4c.

Sheep and Lambs—This market was dull. The supply was about equal to the demand. Sales were made at from 3 to 5c.

Hogs—The market was duller than for weeks, with prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 75.

The receipts for the past week are as follows:

Name.	Where from.	Number.
E. Woolf & Co.	Illinois	80
H. Herst & Co.	Illinois	28
A. From	Illinois	110
Arnold & B.	Ohio	75
Arnold & Bros.	Mo.	150
A. Greenawalt	Mo.	40
Wm. Hockenberger.	Ohio	40
Gerson & Zeigler	Mo.	40
L. Reisenstine	Mo.	80
Needy & Smith	Illinois	56
S. Trauerman	Mo.	80

CHICAGO—MARCH 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market steady; rough packing, $6 20@6 70; packing and shipping $6 75@7 30; light $5 90@6 75; skips, $4 00@5 75.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market slow but steady; export $6 30@6 65; good to choice shipping $5 70@6 10; common to medium $5 00@5 60; corned Texans $5 00@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market slow and unchanged; inferior to fair, $3 00@4 00 per cwt.; medium to good $4 00@5 00; choice to extra, $5 00@5 75; lambs $5 50@6 60.

NEW YORK—MARCH 19.—Beeves—Receipts 3,200 head, including 26 car loads for exportation; slow trade; common to prime steers $5 90@7 25 per cwt; oxen and dry cows $5 50@5 70; bulls $4 80@5 25; English market also depressed; American refrigerator beef barely steady at London to-day at 10c a pound.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,300 head; pens not cleared; slow sales; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $5 00@6 50 per cwt.; yearling lambs $6 25@8 00 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,300 head; no trading in live hogs; market nominally steady at $6 20@6 80 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY -MARCH 19.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady but slow; native steers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5 00@5 65; cows $3 75@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts 5,500 head; market weak, slow and lower; lots 225 to 290 pounds $6 25@6 65; mainly $6 40@6 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; market steady; native 78 to 100 pounds, $3 00@4 70.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market stronger and in good demand; exports steers $6 25@6 75; good to choice $5 60@6 20; common to medium $4 75@5 50;